The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3508. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Reports of Recent Operations.

General Lee's Official Account of the Battle of Saturday.

By Him the Rebel Losses at 1,800 Killed and Wounded.

General Cobb Killed and Gen. Gregg Wounded.

Rational and Our National Losses Unknown.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following account of the engagement:

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S ARMY, OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 13, 1862.

[illegible] that we repulsed the enemy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and crossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is retreating in some other point.

R. E. LEE, General-Commanding.

[illegible] OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

[illegible] official report of Gen. Lee was received in this city yesterday.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Dec. 18, 1862.

[illegible] Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: On the night of the 15th inst. the enemy commenced to throw bridges over the Rappahannock [illegible] and the third about a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep water. The fact was reported to me early in the morning, and I immediately [illegible] the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing [illegible] to a disadvantageous fight. Two bridges were thrown across at the lower point and occupied by large bodies of infantry and artillery, and the operation of laying the bridge was commenced at the upper point. The fog was so dense that the movements could not be discovered, and the enemy had succeeded in [illegible] a large force on the south side before we knew of his presence in force. The troops which had been held the position in the city under the fire of the enemy during the day, retiring the night before, the enemy had every chance, moreover, [illegible] during the night, as were also those who, with [illegible] had maintained their post at the lower bridge.

While cover of darkness and of a dense fog on the 16th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left. The morning of the 16th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about daybreak, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced heavily in large force against our right wing. Gen. Longstreet's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Lee's corps the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted on the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart with his unmounted pompanies, moved up a section of his horse artillery which opened with other guns his battery, and drew upon the gallant Prussian a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, forming Gen. Longstreet's right, and after an obstinate conflict repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and very determined, two of Gen. Hill's brigadiers were wounded, Gen. Lane, and Gen. Kemper, who assumed the command of the Division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of wooded he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's Corps. Two enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing large forces by the bridges at Fredericksburg and moving up the river in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right he commenced a series of attacks on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaws's Division, which occupied those heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Col. ALEXANDER'S Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and extend the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the opposite heights.

Our loss during the operations since the movements of the enemy began amounts to about 1,800 killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS R. R. COBB, who fell upon our left; among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig.-Gen. MAHONE GRAGG, who was very severely, and, it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right. The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead.

His troops are back in their first position, in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Official—CHAS. MARSHALL, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

Richmond papers set the rebel loss at 3,000 and acknowledge the arrival at Richmond of 3,500 wounded. They describe the situation of their wounded as deplorable, they having received little or no attention, and being conveyed in common platform cars.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 19—Evening.

All has been quiet, to-day, excepting two shots fired from our Mississippi batteries, to dispersed the gathering bands of rebels on the plain opposite.

The enemy strongly picked the river along our front, and maintains a peaceful condition with our men on this side.

Several members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War of the Senate and House of Representatives, were here to-day examining into the causes of the recent repulse and evacuation of the southern side of the Rappahannock. They are guests of Gen. Burnside to-night.

Official reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported, being less than 1,400 killed and 6,000 wounded. A large portion of the wounded were only slightly hurt. We lost 800 prisoners, and took about as many.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Bomb among a Squad of Rebel Officers—Two of them Killed—The Enemy's Picket Advanced to the River.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING ARMY, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning a squad of rebel officers, to the number of a dozen or more, rode down on the plain opposite near to the Bernard House. No sooner had they come within range than Battery C, Fifth Regular, dropped a shell among them, which explodes killed two. The riderless horses dashed off toward the point where the pontoons were laid. On reaching the bank of the river they were killed by some members of the Rocktail Regiment, who were employed in digging rifle-pits on this side. Nothing further of note has occurred to-day.

The enemy's pickets have advanced to the river bank, along which they are strongly posted. The wounded in the hospitals are doing well, the weather being favorable to their recovery.

Fredericksburgh Occupied by the Enemy in Force—Burying the Dead, &c.

CAMPS GRAGG DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The rebels occupied the town of Fredericksburgh in force this morning. Their pickets are now extended along the southern bank of the river—the same as before the battle. Our pickets are posted along the northern bank. This morning a flag-of-truce was seen, and gave the alarm—under a flag of truce, to bury the dead. WILLIS.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Thirty Army Corps.

The following is an official report of the casualties in the First Brigade, (Brig.-Gen. Searle B. Hare,) Second Division, Third Army Corps.

ELEVENTH NEW-JERSEY.

Killed.

Christopher Benham, Co. I. | Warren Green, Co. B.

Wounded.

Geo. Barnett, Co. B—slightly. | H. B. Nelson, Co. F—slightly.
J. Burke, Co. C—severely. | John Williamson, Co. D—severely.
S. Davis, Co. D—leg & arm.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

M. Cullen, Co. E. | G. Bagley, Co. K.

Wounded.

Corp. John Fry, Co. A.
F. J. Bailey, Co. A.
C. J. Donavan, Co. A.
E. M. Wingate, Co. A.
H. Patten, Co. A.
J. Rogers, Co. A.
James Coughlin, Co. D.
James Campbell, Co. E.
D. E. Murphy, Co. F.
James B. Wheeler, Co. I.
J. Harrison, Co. K.
J. L. Proby, Co. K.
G. Hancock, Co. K.
D. A. Smith, Co. K.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed.

John W. Brown, Co. G.

Wounded.

John H. Bercles, Co. D—arm.
John E. Baldwin, Co. D—back.
Chas. F. Brown, Co. F—shoulder.
F. Pierce, Co. E—knee.
W. S. Hanscom, Co. G—shoulder.
J. T. Carbrey, Co. G—arm.
J. Chadwick, Co. I—hand.
J. Morton, Co. G.
R. Blanchard, Co. H—arm.
J. Donovan, Co. H—should'r.
C. Sullivan, Co. H—hand.
S. Woodhall, Co. I—hand.
C. E. Ridder, Co. I—arm.
A. Bastenair, Co. K—ch'lder.
L. Sherif, Co. K—arm.
Corp. Wm. Hemenway, Co. K—hand.
R. T. Woodcock, Co. K—leg.
D. L. Messer, Co. K—breast.
F. A. Tewksbury, Co. E—hand.
J. Dorrance, Co. C—hand.
W. Mathers, Co. C.
E. Ford, Co. C—leg.
C. Tallor, Co. E—neck.
J. C. Burill, Co. F—ankle.
Sergt. Rehad, Co. F—hand.
W. B. Emerson, Co. H—leg.
C. C. Grover, Co. H—thigh.
John Gesh, Co. H—hand.
W. Healy, Co. I—hand.
W. D. Spinzer, Co. F.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

E. Desmond, Co. A. | F. Howard, Co. E.
F. O'Brien, Co. E.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Wounded.

C. Vesburg, Co. D. | D. S. Martin, Co. E.
A. J. Roberts, Co. E. | J. H. Morse, Co. E.
M. F. Mace, Co. D.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

—Ralston, Co. E. | Robenwood, Co. A.
Murphy, Co. E.

Wounded.

W. H. Jaques, Co. S.
—McGee, Co. A.
R. Fricker, Co. G.
—Stone, Co. G.
Hacker, Co. D.
—Nelson, Co. C.
Sergt. William Lag, Co. F.
—Conner, Co. G.
Palling, Co. A.

Missing.

—Young, Co. C. | —Robinson, Co. G.

Doubleday's Division.

Wm. Lawton, Co. A, 1st Md. Battery—shell.
Sergt. C. Robbins, Co. B, 22d New-York—thigh.
J. Stemslipench, Co. C, 22d New-York—left foot.
J. McKimbers, Co. D, 22d N. Y.—arm and breast.
J. E. Bryant, Co. I, 24th Mich.—left arm.
Sergt. G. B. Grover, Co. A, 17th Maine—left leg.
Chr. Flemming, 26th N. Y.—leg amputated.
R. S. Montgomery, Co. I, 105th N. Y.—leg amp'd.
J. P. Mosson, Co. L, 1st N. J.—abdomen.
M. Taylor, Co. G, 20th N.Y.—groin and thigh.
A. C. Lane, Co. G, 20th New-York—arm.
T. J. Owens, Co. D, 20th N. Y.—arm and thigh.
E. S. Saxon, Co. K, 22d N. Y.—arm amputated.
J. Watson, Co. D, 2d Vermont—face.
Sergt. G. W. Foot, 22 N. Y. S. S.—leg amputated.
G. F. Drenner, Co. A, 22d N. Y.—leg amputated.
Wm. Hagarty, Co. E, 4th U. S.—shoulder and arm.
A. Eddy, Co. I, 24th Mich.—leg broken.
Sergt. H. Malone, 20th U. S. Cavalry—leg.
G. W. Witt, Co. H, 12th Pa.
C. C. Clagett, Co. D, 14th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. N. Farrell, 20th N. Y. S. S.—neck.
L. C. Patrick, Co. B, 4th U. S. Battery—thigh.
Sergt. J. J. Barlow, Co. D, 2d Wisconsin—shoulder.
E. McDaniels, Co. K, 2d Wisconsin—ankle.
Corp. H. J. Harrington, Co. C, 20th New-York—side.
Corp. G. Rosen, Co. G, 20th N. Y. S. S.—side.
A. H. Hart, Co. E, 20th New-York—side.
E. Hampshire, Co. E, 20th N. Y.—shoulder and side.
A. D. Cleary, Co. B, 20th New-York—head, shell.
J. Power, Co. D, 20th New-York—side, shell.
Corp. W. W. Shiling, Co. F, 7th Wisconsin—side.
H. F. Pratt, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—side.
Sergt. G. F. Ritter, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—head, side.
H. L. Snook, Co. F, 7th N. Y.—side.
J. Tate, Co. G, 24th Mich.
Sergt. W. Sawyer, Co. E, 7th Wisconsin—head.
J. W. Falch, Co. A, 3d Wis.—hip.
M. Hill, 3d Wis. Battery.
J. Ostrander, Co. D, 20th N. Y.
E. Mason, Co. E, 22 N. Y.
J. W. Rover, Co. I, 7th Wis.
Sergt. Thos. F. Wallace, Co. E, 20th N. Y. S.
C. W. Hunter, Co. E, 20th N. Y.
John Cuddy, Co. D, 7th Wis.
M. L. Spencer, Co. E, 22d New-York.
J. McCauley, Co. A, 20th N. Y.
J. Wentworth, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin.
J. Lellard, Co. C, 20th N. Y.
J. Kelley, Co. E, 22d N. Y.
J. Boyle, Co. B, 24th Mich.
W. W. Smith, Co. A, 24th Pa.
J. Hallamb, Co. E, 27th New-York.
J. Greer, Co. E, 24th Mich.
H. C. Rand, Co. H, 24th Mich.
C. Thomson, Co. E, 76th New-York.
C. J. Gray, Co. B, 20th N. Y.
Corp. H. B. Everett, Co. F, 20th New-York.
Sergt. Geo. Hanson, Co. I, 24th Michigan.
M. Lynch, Co. F, 24th Mich.
E. Holcok, Co. C, 20th N. Y.—neck.
Alexander P. Thompson, Co. C, 20th N. Y.
C. Pierce, Co. E—knee.
A. Hemingway, Co. D, 20th N. Y.
H. Horton, Co. E, 22d N. Y.
H. Barnett, Co. A, 20th N. Y.
W. Wheeler, 20th N. Y.
B. Cunningham, Co. I, 20th N. Y.—sick.
F. Apley, Co. F, 20th New-York—sick.
S. Joyd, Co. A, 24th New-York—sick.
Corp. C. McMann, Co. D, 20th New-York.
J. E. Westerman, Co. A, 20th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Mills, Co. E, 20th Pennsylvania—leg.
J. Harrell, Co. C, 24th Mich.
R. Chambers, Co. D, 22d New-York—sick.
C. Donnell, Co. F, 22d New-York—sick.
F. E. Schuyler, Co. E, 24th Michigan—sick.
A. Wasson, Co. K, 19th Ind.
E. Malone, Co. H, 24 U. S. Sharpshooters.
J. Newell, Co. D, U. S. Sharpshooters.
W. D. Willard, Co. B, 20th N. Y.—sick.
C. C. Spaulding, Co. D, 7th Wis.
J. Fay, Co. H, 6th Wis.—sick.
G. Ledger, Co. H, 7th Wis.—anger.
J. R. Robinson, Co. G, 20th N. Y.—sick.

TWENTIETH N. Y. S. M.

Ord. Sergt. Geo. W. Brank—stone—fore arm.
Sergt. Thos. Wallace—hand.
Sergt. Geo. W. Feets—leg amputated.
Mich. Kilrow—cheek.
Jas. R. M'Egan—upper arm.
Sergt. Chas. Williams, Co. A.
Lewis Lamiaster—back and thigh.
Cherick Frasse, Co. C.
Geo. Hanson—hand.
Jas. M. Ostrander—shoulder.
Saml. McCune—shoulder.
Chas. K. McNiff—head.
Capt. Alex. S. Smith—hand.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance of Gloucester County—A Great Number of Cattle Captured, and a Rebel Tannery Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

By advices from Yorktown, dated Dec. 16, 1862, we learn that Gen. NAGLEE and Staff have just returned from the reconnoissance of Gloucester County. He took out four regiments of infantry and a hundred and fifty cavalry, and brought all back—none even wounded or straggled off.

Among the prisoners is one John SAWELL, Captain of the new guerrilla party just organizing in Gloucester County. We brought in his horses, cattle and sheep. Our captures of animals from the rebels will foot up near a thousand head. A number of prisoners were also taken, but released on parole not to take up arms or aid the rebellion in any way.

Major HALL, with the hundred and fifty cavalry, proceeded to Saluda, over sixty miles from Yorktown, and seized a large tannery which was engaged on work for the rebel army. He brought away a quantity of leather and the whole concern. A squad of rebel cavalry were found, and on pursuit being given they abandoned their horses and took to the woods. Their horses were secured, but they escaped. At "Cross Roads," where the rebels have their headquarters, barracks had been erected, and these were visited. The rebels were followed through Centreville, but were not overtaken.

On returning we burnt their barracks and all belonging to them.

During the absence of Gen. NAGLEE, Capt. Geo. H. JOHNSTON was in command of Yorktown.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 17th inst., contains in its telegraphic columns the following dispatches:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The bill to raise ten thousand troops for State defence passed the second reading in the House to-day. The troops are to be taken from those liable to conscription. The vote was close. A preamble disclaiming any intention to come in conflict with the Confederate Government in this matter, was voted down.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

No fighting up to 1 o'clock to-day. The telegraph is under military surveillance.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Dec. 15.

The Convention of railroad officials met here this morning. Business Committees were appointed, and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

TAKING GUNBOATS NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

The enemy's gunboats have again been shelling James Island, at intervals to-day, without effect.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Care for the Fredericksburgh Wounded.

Interview Between Border-State Congressmen and the President.

PROPOSED EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

THE BORDER STATE MEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Among the visitors to the President last night, was a delegation from the Border State Congressmen, to confer in reference to his Emancipation Proclamation and his policy after Jan. 1. The President is understood to have replied to their remonstrance in much the same language that he employed in his letter to Mr. GARRISON. Mr. WELLS was anxious that the slaves in the loyal States might be exempted, but Mr. CASEY, of Kentucky, said: "Do what is best, but why should protection be extended to rebel slave-owners in Kentucky which is refused to loyal slave-owners in Tennessee?" The President finally remarked that he was an Anti-Slavery man, and considered Slavery to be the right arm of the rebellion, and that it must be cupped off.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Senator HARRISON, of Missouri, introduced an important bill to-day, granting the aid of the United States to the State of Missouri to emancipate the slaves in said State. It provides that whenever satisfactory evidence shall be presented to the President of the United States that the State of Missouri, through its General Assembly or other properly constituted authority, has adopted a law, ordinance or other provision for the gradual or immediate emancipation of all the slaves in said State, it shall be his duty, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to the Governor of said State, as hereinafter provided, to be used by said State to compensate for inconvenience, produced by such change of system, bonds of the United States to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable thirty years after the date thereof; provided that said bonds shall not be delivered as herein directed, unless the act of emancipation shall be adopted by said State within eighteen months after the passage of this act, nor unless said act shall provide that Slavery or involuntary servitude within said State, except in punishment of crime, shall forever cease and determine on some day not later than the 4th day of July, 1866.

BRAVERY OF NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

Gen. LEE, in his dispatches giving an account of the battle at Fredericksburgh, admits that our troops fought with the most desperate courage.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Fifteen hundred wounded arrived here this evening from Falmouth, and more are expected to-morrow.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission, as we learn from Mr. EDWARD ABBOTT, have been at work since Sunday, giving attention on the spot to the wounded at Fredericksburgh. They have distributed thirteen hundred and fifty suits of hospital clothing, six hundred blankets and quilts, two hundred cans of condensed milk and beef stock, over two hundred bottles stimulants, six hundred pounds of dried fruits, four hundred towels, and a large number of other articles.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

One errand of Gov. CURTIN in his last visit to Washington, was to secure the appointment of Provost-Marshals for the State of Pennsylvania. Five weeks ago, Secretary STANTON requested the Governor to nominate a Provost-Marshal for each county of the State, in order to give efficiency to the draft, in preventing desertions, and arresting deserters. The nominations were promptly made by the Governor, but remain still unacted on, to the great detriment of the service. Gov. CURTIN is now resolved to see the matter through, unwilling that so great number of men should be lost to the country at the present crisis.

WORK FOR THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee have before them a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic States and California, Oregon and Washington Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The same Committee also have a bill appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in extending the Walla Walla and Fort Benton Military Road from Fort Benton to Fort Abercrombie in Dakotah Territory.

Also a proposition for the appointment of a Commission to examine and decide upon military claims originating during the present rebellion in the State west of the Blue Ridge.

SECRETARY CHASE'S STATEMENT REGARDING SOLDIERS' PAY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1862.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive from the Clerk of the House of Representatives the following resolution:

Whereas, Grevious delays happen in the payment of money due soldiers; therefore, in order to ascertain if any and what legislation may be necessary to remedy such delays

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to this House the reasons why requisitions of Paymasters in the army are not promptly filled.

In compliance with the request of the House, I beg leave to state that the requisitions of the Secretary of War for money for payment of troops have always been promptly met at the Treasury, when absolute want of means did not prevent.

Since the 1st of July the sum of $66,552,281 84 have been paid on such requisitions, as follows:

For bounties on enlistment	$7,500,000 00
Recruiting, collecting, drilling and organizing	10,172,360 41
Ordinary pay	48,881,921 23

The amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is $28,700,000. These unpaid requisitions are about equal to the amount required for pay during one bi-monthly period. A portion of them represent pay which fell due before the commencement of the last bi-monthly period of September and October; while about equal amounts have been supplied for pay which has become due since its commencement. Precise information on these points can only be obtained from the books of the War Department.

When the resources of the Treasury became inadequate to all the demands upon it, the Secretary of the Treasury communicated the fact to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and requested them to designate the particular requisitions which they regarded as most urgent, to the extent of about one million of dollars daily. To this extent requisitions are now daily met from customs, from internal revenue, from the proceeds of conversions, from temporary loans, and from new issues of United States notes. These resources, though large, are as the Congress has been already informed, inadequate.

No one can feel deeper regret than the Secretary that a single American soldier lacks a single dollar of his pay; and no effort of his has been wanting to prevent such a condition. It is not in his power, however, to arrest the accumulation of demands upon the Treasury beyond the possibility of provision for them, under existing legislation.

In his Annual Report, he has laid before Congress the measures which, in his judgment, will enable him to provide for the ultimate wants of the public service. If in this judgment, he is fortunate enough to have their concurrence, he entertains the hope that all ground of complaint because of delays of payment may be soon removed.

With the highest respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator SUMNER has introduced the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information showing why Gen. STARNES has been removed from his command at Hilton Head, as Military Governor of South Carolina.

THE WOUNDED.

It is understood that the policy is being adopted by the War Department of sending the seriously wounded soldiers to their homes, or to hospitals in their own States. Several hundred went North to-day by rail.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Senator HARRISON's bill to aid of the emancipation of the slaves in Missouri, provides for compensation to that State, upon the passage of a law emancipating all the slaves therein, to the amount of $25,000,000. It is further provided that if the law of emancipation should antedate all slaves on or before July 4, 1866, the President shall have the whole amount of bonds prepared and delivered on the passage of the act; if it should provide for the emancipation of Slavery at a later period, the bonds shall be delivered in four equal installments, dating from the passage of the act to the time when Slavery shall cease. The faith of the United States is pledged to the fulfillment of the agreement, and requires Missouri to refund the money received, if she should ever reintroduce Slavery.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The petition presented to-day by Representative COLFAX was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It was from numerous editors and publishers of New-York, Buffalo, Troy, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Wheeling, Albany, Pittsburg, New-Haven, Hartford, Providence, Manchester, Milwaukee, Newark, Muncatine, Peoria, Dubuque, Toledo, Cleveland, and many other cities, in favor of the reduction or abolishment of the duty on paper.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the exchange of sutlers and other civilian prisoners, reports that Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners by the cartel of Sept. 22, 1862, made arrangements for the exchange of sutlers, teamsters and civilians, in accordance with which exchanges have been made, and others are on the lists for exchange.

THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

A Board of Officers will meet in Washington in a short time to propose amendments or changes in the rules and articles of war, and a code of regulations for the government of the armies in the field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war. The Board consists of Francis Lieber, LL. D., Maj.-Gens. Hitchcock, Cadwalader and Hartsuff, and Brig.-Gen. Martindale.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Reported Resignation of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The *Star* of to-day says that Secretary SEWARD has resigned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT.-COL. MYERS.

I was Chief Quartermaster on Gen. McDowell's staff in May 1862. The witness submitted a list of property seized by him on behalf of the United States. His returns were not complete from the fact that they were captured by the enemy at Catlett's Station. Had no recollection of any stores being paid for except in one case which was paid on his order by Capt. Ingersoll to a loyal citizen who voted against secession, as the success of the County Clerks office in Warrenton show. He was one of the four who voted against secession in that county. In taking stores certificates in form were made out by the agents of all the Quartermasters, providing that the owner of property seized, should be paid by the United States in all cases where stores were taken. The witness presented copies of the forms of orders to his officers to secure forage or supplies, and of the receipts given for the same. He also gave a list of the stores taken from various parties, including those from the witness, Pelog Clark (one of Gen. McDowell's ancestors.) A claim was made on witness for nearly all those last stores, but no claims were paid. Payment was refused on the ground of the claimants being rebels; payment was always refused to disloyal persons on that ground. Mr. Clark never made any claim to witness; witness never spoke to Clark, and never allowed Clark to speak to him; never refused payment to Clark, because Clark never called upon him.

Pending a question as to whether Clark ever called upon any of the subordinates of the witness for payment for the Confederate corn taken from Clark's store, the Court was ordered cleared. Upon the opening of the doors, the Court announced that the question was disallowed, and that the testimony impeaching the character of the witness Clark would be allowed, except general testimony against his character, and not as to particular acts.

Gen. McDowell has submitted a further list of letters, telegrams and documents, bearing on the case, which will be furnished in the order of their interest to the public.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 19.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry assembled at 11 o'clock. No witnesses were sworn, but a lengthy correspondence was read, comprising letters between Gen. McDowell and his subordinates, also between him and Gens. BANKS, FREMONT and the Secretary of War, all indicating energy and foresight in Gen. McDowell's operations. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

The Porter Court-Martial did not sit to-day, on account of the absence of several witnesses.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

A Convention held yesterday afternoon at Norfolk, nominated JOHN MCCLOUD as a candidate for Member of Congress from the Third District of Virginia. The election will be held next Monday, in conformity with Gen. DIX's proclamation.

A fleet of nearly one hundred and fifty schooners, and several vessels, have put in here, owing to a heavy wind outside.

A British bark is ashore on Cape Henry, and the crew in peril. The *Cumbria* leaves this afternoon to go to their rescue.

Gen. CONCHAS is at Fortress Monroe to-day.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 19.

Hon. LOT CLARK died here last evening.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Another Victory in North Carolina.

CAPTURE OF KINSTON BY GEN. FOSTER.

Five Hundred Prisoners and Eight Pieces of Artillery Taken.

THE WAY OPEN TO GOLDSBORO.

The Capture Acknowledged by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 19.

Gen. FOSTER's forces have taken Kinston, N. C., capturing 500 prisoners and 13 pieces of artillery.

A REBEL DISPATCH.

KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, &c., Richmond:

Gen. FOSTER attacked Kinston, N. C., yesterday, with 15,000 men and nine gunboats.

I thought that the Battery would have driven them back to his gunboats.

His army is still in my front.

N. G. EVANS, Major-General Commanding.

THE CAPTURE ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th contains a dispatch from Goldsboro, N. C., as follows:

Eight thousand reach Kinston, yesterday, from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M., driving the Abolitionists some, the rebel [illegible] was compelled to retire, leaving the rebels to occupy the town. No report of loss is given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The train from Jackson to Columbus was fired into to-day by guerrillas. No damage was done.

An arrival from Vicksburgh reports that the rebels are vigorously fortifying that place. Report says they had extended their works back from the river eight miles. Seventy guns are mounted on the works, and 200 in all.

The citizens have been some time busy putting up preparatory to evacuating the place upon the approach of the anticipated National attack.

Cotton burning is still kept up by guerrillas.

Gen. HURLBUT has ordered the drinking houses and saloons of Memphis closed immediately. Persons violating the order, directly or indirectly, are to be severely punished.

From California and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Hermann* has been chartered to take the Moses Taylor's passengers to Panama, and sails to-morrow.

Dates from Kanagawa, Japan, to the 14th of November, are received. A private letter says all is quiet in that country. On the 7th, the authorities saluted the American Minister, with seventeen guns, being the first regular salute ever given by the Japanese to any foreign minister.

The Japanese have ordered two steam sloops of war, and one gunboat, mounting in all sixty-four guns, constructed in the United States, being the commencement for a complete steam navy.

Sailed, ship *Monsoon*, for Hong Kong, carrying $100,000 in treasure.

Money is abundant at the usual rates. Atlantic currency. Exchange, 22 discount. Gold, 4[illegible] premium. Sterling Exchange unsettled. Legal tenders, [illegible]

Funeral of Gen. Bayard.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Dec. 19.

The remains of Gen. J. D. BAYARD were consigned to their resting-place at Princeton to-day. A large number of military companies of the First Brigade, of Mercer County, formed the escort. Maj.-Gen. PARKER, Gen. RENTON, Brig.-Gens. HOWARD, HALSTED, PALMER and VAN DYKE were pall-bearers. A large number of distinguished men were in attendance. An impressive sermon was preached by Dr. HODGE.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—A most interesting exhibition of private theatricals was given last evening to a select party of friends specially invited for the occasion, at the house of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS, No. 213 West Twenty-first-street. The design particularly contemplated was, to bring into notice the really superior talents of two young girls, sisters, Miss LOUISA and Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS, both of this City, respectively aged about 14 and 11 years, who intend to make the stage their profession. The play selected for the occasion was "The Little Treasure," a comedy in two acts, by HAZZEN. The plot and incidents are English. *Gertrude*, the principal character, is by the peculiar whimsy incident to woman, successful in bringing about a reconciliation between two long-separated persons, was most admirably played by Miss LOUISA, while the presentation of a member of the "fast" mends of Paris, by Miss JOSEPHINE, met with justly merited applause. The principal male character, Walter, ardently in love with *Gertrude*, but lacking pluck enough to let her know it, was finely sustained by Master FRANCIS HALLT—a youth who evinces decided histrionic talent. The other characters were sustained by ladies and gentlemen in private life, who volunteered their services to give éclat to the occasion. The entire play was highly appreciated, and subsequently concluded with a medley of recitations, songs and scenes from "King John" and "Henry V." The celebrated scene between *Hubert* and the young *Prince*, in the former, was happily rendered by the two sisters, and gave Miss JOSEPHINE a chance to display the male-dramatic talent which she possesses in a remarkable degree. HOOD'S "Bridge of Sighs," recited by Miss LOUISA, was an almost faultless reading, and applauding received. The musical abilities of the sisters were satisfactorily evinced in the rendition of the duett, "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows." Miss LOUISA has an even, sweet, and withal, powerful soprano voice, while the younger sister possesses an alto of a quality very rarely met with in one so young. In the rendition of a song composed expressly for Miss J., "I'm very weary, father," the peculiar sweetness of her alto voice was the subject of common remark among the auditors. We predict that these two young misses will rise to eminence in the honorable profession they have selected for themselves, and we respectfully commend them to the favorable consideration of our enterprising managers. They have already become favorites in private circles, and will be sure to command the respect of an intelligent and appreciative public.

MR. MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN.—The Oration on the Rebellion, which, on each occasion of its delivery in New-York during the past week, has been received with tumultuous applause, will be repeated in Brooklyn to-night. A very full house may be anticipated.

Personal.

Hon. GEORGE BROWN, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has arrived in the *Scotia*, from a visit to Europe.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Attitude of the American Question.

Mr. Gladstone Defines his Position.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Distress in the Manufacturing Districts.

THE FRENCH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A Permanent Occupation of Mexico Designed.

REVIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The New-Orleans arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 4th, and reached Liverpool.

The steamer New-York, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 4th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The mercantile comments on American affairs are without any new political significance.

It is stated that the powerful new steamship *Britannia*, which recently commenced to run between Liverpool and Edinburgh, has been purchased for the Confederate Government in America.

The London *Globe* thinks that the situation in America promises to soon yield striking results of some kind.

The London *Times* editorially argues that the success of the Democratic Party at the elections has rendered the Government desperate, instead of depressing it, and blunts upon the last news from America to the point that has yet been received, as it shows that the match has at last been put to the combustible materials which he strewed over the soil of the Southern States, and that the President has entered upon the propagation of a servile war. The *Times* hopes there will yet be a pause before the working classes are actually committed to some intolerable act of madness and mischief.

The Daily News replies to the *Times* on the subject of Lincoln's emancipation scheme, and quotes evidence to show that the predictions of it are purely imaginary, and that the slaves will make better use of their freedom.

The Lord Mayor of London, (Rose,) Conservative, has been elected Member of Parliament for Southwark by a small majority over Capt. MAGUIRE.

The London *Times* says it has been arranged that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess ALEXANDRA, shall be solemnized at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and not according to precedent, at the Chapel Royal, St. James'. The Lord Chamberlain has received Her Majesty's commands that the ceremony shall be celebrated with the usual magnificence.

Mr. O'MALLEY IRVIN, who figured in the Galway contested election, had brought an action against Sir Queen Grey for having neglected to lay before the Queen a petition of right, and claiming damages to the extent of $100,000. Sir GEORGE GREY stated that he did present the petition to the Queen, but recommended her not to endorse it. The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. HENRY THOMAS HOPE, eldest son of the wealthy capitalist of Amsterdam, died at his mansion in London on the 4th. His immense property will be mainly inherited by his only child, the Countess of LINCOLN.

The English Government had ordered to be manufactured, as soon as possible, over 1,200 miles of submarine cable, to be used in completing the telegraphic communication between England and India.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Contracts have been concluded by the French Government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. From this it is reasonable to infer that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended."

Two of the new streets in Paris are to be called Rue de Mexique and Rue de Puebla.

An Athens dispatch of the 1st says: Public opinion being tried by an unfavorable telegram, has obtained from Government a plebiscite for the election of Prince ALFRED.

The Morning Post says a club at Athens has decided that failing Prince ALFRED they would apply for a son of Lord DERBY.

The Provisional Government had prevented demonstrations in favor of the Duke de LEUCHTENBERG.

A dispatch dated Athens, Dec. 5, says: "Voting for the election of a King commenced yesterday; 2,500 signatures have been taken, which are without exception in favor of Prince ALFRED. His election is considered certain."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that "the distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be more severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. The sufferings of the working classes are fully as bad as in England. Some of the principal manufacturers and merchants state, in an address, that 'In the Department of the Lower Seine, 100,000 workmen are now destitute, and to-morrow there will be 150,000. From every quarter, town and village, as well as from the rural districts, we get the most melancholy accounts. The communes have exhausted their very last resources. The retail trader has no longer any money or credit. The manufacturer has no longer the means of employing his workmen. We are happy to testify that each one does his duty nobly. The sacrifices of the master are numerous and incessant; the resignation of the workingman dignified and calm; but, destitute as he is, he can no longer wait. Subscription lists are now opened.'"

It was rumored that French police agents had been sent to Turin to watch the movements of suspected persons there.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was heavy. Rentes, 70f. 15c.

The *Diritto*, of Milan, publishes an article by Kossuth, recommending the Italian Government to direct all its efforts toward Venice and Hungary.

A squadron of the Lancers of the Guard at St. Petersburgh recently mutinied. All the privates and non-commissioned officers were placed in chains, and were awaiting trial by Court-martial.

The following is the probable list of the new Turin Ministry: President of the Council and Foreign Affairs, FARALLINI; Finance, MINGHETTI; Commerce, MANNA; War, PETITTI; Marine, RICCI; Justice, CASCIONI; Interior, PANCIZZI.

A later dispatch says: "Fresh difficulties have arisen, causing a failure of the formation of the Ministry."

In the text of the Queen of Spain's speech on the opening of the Cortes, in presenting communications respecting grave events on the coast of Cuba, she said she felt confident that those events would not change the excellent relations maintained with the United States Government.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Calm on the American Question—The Fêtes of Compiègne—Gossip and Scandal—New Boulevards—Garibaldi's Wound, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A total calm reigns this week on the American question, at least on the surface, and since the Court and Cabinet are for the moment more occupied with the *fête* at Compiègne than with politics, we may assume that the question sleeps as well under as on the surface. The following words of the *Moniteur* in regard to the arrival of the French fleet at New-Orleans may or may not possess importance:

"The arrival of these three vessels was received with lively satisfaction by the people of New-Orleans, and the French residents show themselves happy at this new proof of the solicitude of the Government of the Emperor for the interests of his subjects."

Marvelous tales come to us this year of the brilliancy of the *fêtes* at Compiègne, and especially of the general abandonment of Court and courtiers to the pleasures of the moment. The stock-jobbers try indeed to mar these pleasures by inventing stories of attempts on the Emperor's life, but no "old settlers" are disturbed by these stories, and even the sensitive Bourse no longer trembles at them. We hear also of Court intrigues, and of adventures more or less damaging to certain fair reputations; but all this must be placed to the account of the traditionary ideas of the people, for there are few Courts more careful of appearances in its interior relations than that of NAPOLEON III. At any rate, contemporaneous scandal never reads well, and the secret history of this remarkable reign had better be left to germinate and magnify for the use of future historians. Time and distance, as every one has remarked, give a wonderful effectiveness to the supposed or real incidents of a Court life. The present Court of LOUIS NAPOLEON is, physically, a handsome one, the Emperor being about the only defective specimen of humanity in it. His Cabinet Ministers and Marshals are all, or nearly all, fine-looking as well as able men, while his household embraces several young men who have performed valorous deeds in the wars of the present Empire, and who, at an earlier period, and under a different *régime*, would have ranked with the legendary heroes of history. Little by little LOUIS NAPOLEON is drawing around him, not the great names, but, what is more important, the developing talents of the country—all that talent which was not old enough or celebrated enough to be committed to former Governments, and which is destined to cluster around and strengthen his dynasty, and to render the passage of the crown from his own head to that of his son more easy and certain.

The English nobility have been largely represented this year at the *fêtes* of Compiègne. The guests are invited in series of about forty each, to remain one week, and each of these weekly series have embraced something like half a dozen of the first names of England. The Duke of Athol, who so grandly entertained the Empress during her visit to Scotland, two years ago, and who has already enjoyed the hospitalities of the Palace of Compiègne, was again invited this year, as well as the Duchess. He brought with him this year, as he did the last, his piper and dancer, those two inseparable appendages to the household of the old Scottish Chiefs, and now as then, they formed one of the principal features of the Court amusements. Every day after dinner they were demanded in the apartments of their Majesties, or of the Imperial Prince, to execute to the notes of the bagpipe the national airs of Scotland. A group of Arab Chiefs, specially invited from their desert homes, have also formed a feature in the Court amusements, and seem to have astonished most by their own astonishments.

The inauguration of the new Boulevard of the Prince Eugene, on Sunday next, is to be attended with ceremonies which entitle it to the rank of a national *fête*. The reason for this exceptional display can only be surmised. The Boulevard is very long, very wide and very straight; it opens up a long shot for rifled cannon through the revolutionary part of the city; the outer terminus of the road at the Barrière du Trône is to be decorated with a triumphal arch, fountain and circular colonnade, in honor of the victories of the military decade from 1852 to 1862—a blank being left for the prospective victories in Mexico this year; and lastly, the road is named after the popular EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS. But which of these titles to honor merit the grand celebration of Sunday it would be hazardous to say. The road lets light and health through a dark and dismal quarter for a space of two miles; it offers for the first time an agreeable route to Vincennes and the newly decorated park, and also furnishes also a more easy and direct road to the cemetery of Père la Chaise! Hundreds of thousands of people will be drawn by curiosity to see the ceremonies, and many thousands will reluctantly stay at home, from fear of the many infernal machines which the gossips have laid for the Emperor and Empress that day.

The triumph of the Paris Surgeon, M. NELATON, in the case of Gen. GARIBALDI, while adding new laurels to this eminent Surgeon's reputation, has also flattered the national pride. The opinion of M. NELATON, in regard to the presence of the ball in the foot, was given at the first examination, and almost as soon as he had touched the wound, while Dr. PAVEROM, a Surgeon of equal eminence at London, and Dr. PERIGONY, the first military Surgeon of Russia, together with a considerable majority of the Italian Surgeons, declared that the ball was not in the foot. But not only was M. NELATON's decision proved correct, but his treatment and his predictions of results have been exactly verified. The ball was found to be lodged exactly where he indicated. It was extracted by M. ZANETTI at about the period he declared such an operation possible, and the patient is progressing toward a cure in the ratio he promised. The result is that the English and Russian Surgeons are to-day the subject of many jokes from their colleagues of London and St. Petersburgh, and the Italian Surgeons who opposed M. NELATON's diagnosis are no doubt suffering from the same cause.

M. NELATON, after his return home, and in order to satisfy his doubting colleagues, ordered the fabrication of three stylets armed on the end with small pieces of the white, half-baked porcelain, known under the name of *biscuit*, and sent them at once to the surgeons in attendance on GARIBALDI. By slightly rubbing the end of one of these stylets on a metallic substance like a leaden ball, the porcelain acquires a perfectly visible and adherent covering of the lead, and so little friction is required as not to injure other tissues, if placed against them. These stylets were entirely successful in the case of GARIBALDI, and I mention the circumstance here because of the particular value of the invention at the present time in our own army. A Professor at Marseilles invented also for the wound of GARIBALDI an electrometer, which decided the presence of the ball, and which I need not describe here any further than to say that it operates by establishing through the medium of the ball when found by the two poles of the instrument, an electric current visible at the free end of the instrument.

It required all the tact of M. NELATON to prevent a colossal demonstration by the students at the opening of his course of Clinical lectures at the Hospital of the Faculty ten days ago. M. NELATON enjoys not only the largest surgical practice of Paris, but he is the most popular lecturer of the present able Faculty. And notwithstanding his absolute silence on political questions, the "boys" insist upon it that because he is their favorite he must needs be a Republican and in the Opposition. So they demanded that for the opening lecture he should talk about GARIBALDI; but M. NELATON, who smelt the danger from afar, and knew that half the Police of the town could not prevent a demonstration if he gave it the least encouragement, put off his GARIBALDI lecture three or four days, and gave the boys to understand that he should be displeased if they made any demonstration of a political character. His reception, however, at the opening, and on the morning of the delivery of the lecture on the wound of GARIBALDI was most boisterous.

MALAKOFF.

Mr. Gladstone Explains Himself—The Response of Prof. Newman.

The following letter from Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Prof. NEWMAN, is published in the London *Star*:

No. 11 CARLTON-HOUSE TERRACE, Dec. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sure you will receive indulgently a coolness I have to make on a statement in a recent letter on American affairs published in the *Star*, touching a matter not of opinion but of fact.

I have not, to my knowledge, expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President DAVIS. In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

Perhaps I should end here, but I cannot avoid adding that I think myself a much better friend to the North Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I of course, assign to you the prominent place, united alike by your distinguished talents and your undoubted sincerity.

Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

TO Prof. NEWMAN.

Professor NEWMAN replies to Mr. GLADSTONE, lamenting that the policy of the English Government appears to be the encouragement of rebellion, and to foster a party of insurgents without moral claims; and he says that all the world inevitably believes that England has been actuated by an intense desire to see the destruction of the Union, and that every other pretext is hypocrisy.

Mr. Russell on the Fredericksburgh Route to Richmond.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The flank march of Fredericksburgh, from the very embarrassing and unsafe positions held by the Federals under the Blue Ridge Mountains, has been effected so easily that the Confederates must either have been unprepared or too weak to avail themselves of such a favorable opportunity for attacking the enemy. In taking up this new base of operations, the Federals obtain considerable advantages. They get upon an inner line; they secure shorter and safer communications; they have their left flank quite secure; their command of the sea and rivers is rendered most valuable. They may, if bad weather forces them to suspend operations, get supplies much more readily by water carriage, and procure shelter in the country between Fredericksburgh, Aquia Creek and the railroad. Their movements can be regulated in concert with any expeditionary efforts the other armies and flotillas may be disposed to make by the York and James rivers, and from Fortress Monroe and Suffolk. On the other hand, the country nearer to the sea becomes more difficult, the streams numerous and deep, yet these obstacles are more than compensated for by the facility afforded to the enemy for the passage. The moral effect is not. The country is less healthy. Time, now on the side of the government, is lost. Buzzard's roost is not to be forced, unless he be taken in hand either by a man of determination and settled purpose, or be directed by some superior intellect, he will tumble into a quagmire of strategy and be extinguished. If SIGEL were not a German, he would have a good chance of being next Commander-in-Chief. As it is, SUMNER's chances are looking brighter, but any success gained by BURNSIDE's army while he is in command, will be sufficient to reestablish him in his place, till the live men and the dead men of the North begin to grumble and move again, or his popularity with the army excites the suspicion and provokes the jealousy of the politicians at Washington. To cross the Rappahannock in the face of an enemy is a dangerous operation for troops like those of the present Federal army, but river is form weak lines, and military history proves the defence is rarely successful. Fredericksburgh must be at the mercy of the Federal cannon, and the delay obtained by the inhabitants will be made most useful to the Confederates in any plan of operations they may think fit to adopt. In our opinion they will not defend the city, nor oppose the passage should the gunboats be able to get up, unless some extraordinary opportunity tempts them to make an attack or to resist the advance. Between the south banks of the Rappahannock the country is of such a character that a heavy fall of rain will render it unfit for the march of an army. The Federal guns would be "pounded" and the Confederates would lose the advantages they have derived from their superiority in cavalry. The climate is as capricious in that portion of the Confederate States in which the Federals are operating as our own, but there are fair grounds for expecting that the "Indian Summer" will come at its usual period, toward the beginning of December, and that there will be a couple of most favorable weeks for campaigning before Christmas. With it generally comes, however, an increase of the zymotic diseases, of typhoid fever, and of other camp disorders, which will afflict both armies alike. If BURNSIDE goes into Winter quarters, he will deprive the Federal columns in the South of the assistance they had a right to rely upon from his combination.

Revival of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Mr. HOSKYNS, R. N., who recently surveyed portions of the Western coasts of Ireland on board the *Porcupine*, had made a communication to the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the subject, and the following are extracts:

"I think there can be no reasonable doubt now but that the descent from the Irish bank to the bed of the ocean is all that we can desire for the safe lying of the cable. So far from its being a precipice, a locomotive might run up some of the inclines, and many turnpike roads have steeper ascents. The face of this slope, and, indeed, the bed of the ocean everywhere, when below the depth of 500 or 600 fathoms is covered with the soft clayey substance called by seamen "ooze." This deposit is the opinion of Professor KING and other naturalists, is going on so copiously and unceasingly, that a cable once laid would in the course of a few years be covered up, and so forever sealed against the action of all external agencies." The letter speculates on the best kind of cable for the service. It winds up as follows: I think therefore that the lightest cable that can be made would be the one most likely to solve this problem successfully. The shore ends, and where it crosses shoal water, must of course be protected. The comparatively small cost of such a cable, and the ease with which it may be run out, makes it worth a trial; if one should succeed, of which I have no doubt, we might soon have duplicates and triplicates.

I remain, &c., R. HOSKINS, Master, R. N.,
Late Commanding *Porcupine*.

Mr. C. F. VARLEY, the electrician, had addressed a fresh communication to the Company, showing the improvements that have recently taken place in the insulation of cables and the conducting power of copper. Mr. VARLEY says:

"The cost of working a cable across the Atlantic with a large core, whose speed is twelve words per minute, will be no greater than that of working a smaller core of only one or two words per minute. The large core giving twelve words per minute, will cost but little more for the external covering and submersion than the smaller core, giving but one or two words per minute. £250,000 will make and lay a cable across the Atlantic with a conductor weighing 22 pounds to the mile. £700,000 will make and lay a cable with a conductor of 500 pounds to the mile. Hence, there would be a manifest economy in using a cable whose speed of transmission is pretty rapid. To go beyond the speed of twelve words a minute, would not be attended with a corresponding economy, because the operators cannot work with so much efficiency at higher speeds. The Atlantic Telegraph Company would have but two stations, in a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, and could consequently afford to pay such a price he would secure the services of the most skilled operators to be found, together with the most improved instrument which science can produce—two very important items in the commercial success of the undertaking."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were weak on the 5th, and closed decidedly lower. Consols 93¼, ex. dividend.

There was a steady demand for discount, but the supply continued abundant at 3¼@3½ ⅌ ct.

The bullion at the Bank of England had decreased during the week £83,173.

Messrs. JAMESON, GRAHAM & DELMAR, of London, had suspended payment, and one of the partners who had largely used the funds and credit of the firm had disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The firm is said to have incurred recent losses by speculative operations at Lloyds in American war risks.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1½d., Dollars 5s. 2½d.; Engle 70c. 4½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 6—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market, last Friday, closed with a dull and drooping tendency at about ¼d. @ ⅛ below the quotations in the Circular. On Saturday, however, on receipt of the *Scotia's* advices, bringing orders for the purchase of Cotton, a firmer tone sprung up, and prices partially regained the above decline. On Monday there was an active demand and a decided market, and this was further strengthened by some improvement on the following day in Manchester, which induced a larger attendance of the trade than usual on Wednesday, and a considerable business was then done, the sales reaching 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export, establishing an advance in American descriptions of ¼d. @ ½d., ½d. @ ¾d. in Brazil; ¼d. to 1½d. in Common Egyptians, which is becoming scarce; ¼d. @ ⅛. in Surat of the grades, and lower Mid. @ ½d. in the better kinds; this advance has since been firmly maintained, with a good business doing. Sales of the week, 32,710 bales, including 10,600 to speculators, and 4,520 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the business was computed at about 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, at steady prices. The closing quotations are:

	Yesterday.		Yesterday.
Orleans	32d.	Orleans	32½d.
Mobile	32d.	Mobile	32½d.
Uplands	32d.	Uplands	32½d.

Stock on hand, 464,250 bales, of which 84,110 are American. Indian Cotton now at sea, 147,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday, was firm and steady, and there was a more general inquiry. Confidence in a resumption of business appeared to be gaining strength.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. BRIGHTSMORE, GRAHAM & Co., HIGLAND, ATKYA & Co., GEORGE, BRUCE & Co., report: Flour dull and partially 6d. lower, but good qualities scarce and steady; quotations, 23s. @28s. Wheat very dull, and 1d. @2d. lower; foreign cheaper. Red Western, 10s. 7d. @ 10s. 9d.; Northern, 9s. 9d. @10s.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @11s.; Southern, 9s. @10s. 10d.; White, 10s. Corn dull at a decline of 2d. @6d. ⅌ quarter; Mixed, 29s.; Yellow, 29s. @30s. 3d.; White, 31s. @32s. ⅌ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., HIGLAND, ATKYA & Co., and others report: Beef and Pork slow of sale and unaltered in value. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard, rather more doing, at 39s. @41s. Tallow in fair demand, at the reduced prices: Butchers' Association, 45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady; Pearls, 32s. @32s. 6d.; Pots, 32s. 6d. @34s. Rosin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine small sales, Americans, 38s. Sugar clearer and in good demand. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive, but no change in prices. Linseed steady. Jute declined 10s. @15s. ⅌ ton. Cod oil sells at £46. Linseed Oil steady at 40s. 6d. Petroleum excited under the American news. Pennsylvania advanced to 8½d. for crude and to 2d. 2d. for refined. Subsequently the market gave way a little, but at the close a firm tone prevailed.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at former prices. INDIGO firm; Ralis and Bengal, £5 15s. @£6; Fig. 32s. 7½d. @35s. 3d. SUGAR firm but closes quiet. TEA without material change; Congou, 1s. 2d. @1s. 1d. COFFEE quiet and again 6d. lower. TALLOW steady; Y. C., 41s. 6d. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE lower for French; American nominal at 115s. RAGS dull, 27s. 6d. PETROLEUM advanced during the week 2s. 6d. Rosin dull, 22s. for Crude. LINSEED OIL dull, 38s. @38s. 6d. BRAZIL OIL barely maintained. Cod, £46 @£46 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS say:

"United States Sixes have been taken at 69; Fives are quoted at 64@66; Virginias have been done at 60. For Railroad Bonds there is more inquiry: Illinois Central Sevens, 76@77; Sixes, 75@78; New-York Central Sixes, 75@78; Erie, first mortgage, 88@90."

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closes dull, with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market closes heavy and downward.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Dec. 6.

Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Erie Railroad, 31@34; Illinois Central shares, 60½@62, discount.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The sales of Cotton for the week have reached 18,000 bales. Orleans was ordinaire 100f., bas 95f. Stock in port, 92,000 bales.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The Trial of George Wilkes, Esq., editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for an alleged libel upon one John Lawrence, was resumed in this Court yesterday morning. A large audience was in attendance, comprising numerous members of the gambling fraternity. Mr. McKeon, for the prosecution, called to the stand Thomas H. Ferris, who testified that he was now Deputy Sheriff of the City of New-York, which office he had held since January last. He had known the complainant, John Lawrence, fifteen or sixteen years. Witness was shown a picture of Lawrence, published in the same number of *Wilkes' Spirit* that contained the alleged libel, and asked if he would recognize it as Lawrence. Mr. Whiting, for the defence, objected to the question, and the objection was overruled by the Court. Witness answered that he would recognize it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—In answer to a question as to his previous business before he became Deputy-Sheriff, witness said he had at one time been a boatman on the Hudson River, at another time in the Custom-house, at another time an officer in the United States Army, and at another time in the liquor business; he made the acquaintance of Lawrence when he was a boatman; had never played cards with him, but had seen him in a place where cards were played; thought he had seen him in a gambling house on Broadway; heard the house was kept by Mr. Dance; it was on the right-hand side of Broadway, near Bond-street; declined to answer whether he had ever gambled himself or not; he was requested to come as a witness in this case by John Morrissey; didn't know the present occupation of Lawrence.

Richard Cowles, a clerk in the office of *Wilkes' Spirit*, was next examined, and testified that the copy of the paper containing the alleged libel was published at that office on the 20th of September last.

Mr. McKeon here proposed to read the libelous article to the jury, and also to offer the picture of Lawrence as evidence.

Mr. Whiting objected to the picture on the ground that it was published as the picture of John Dooley, *alias* Lawrence, and there had been no proof that the complainant's name was Dooley.

The objection was overruled, and exception taken.

Mr. McKeon then read the following extract from the article in *Wilkes' Spirit*, entitled "The Sharpers of New-York," on which the indictment was founded:

"There are numerous instances where clergymen have recently been knocked down, maltreated and robbed by these dandily-dressed brigands, (for they all affect to be pugilistic) and many a murder, whose secret stands unrevealed, might, with a little aid, undoubtedly be traced to the same pilfering bedwetting ingrateful. We have two instances of outrage in our own individual case within six weeks. The first occurred on the Boston track, where an attempt was made to waylay us by three ruffians of the stamp we name; and the second took place on Wednesday of last week, upon the Fashion Course, just as the race of that occasion closed.

The two operators in the latter case were an English pickpocket named "Dooley," *alias* John Lawrence, who professes to be a pugilistic trainer and claims to keep a low, cheating gaming-house in Anne-street, in this City, and Michael *alias* Billy Mulligan, burglar, assassin and miscreant in general. These fellows dogged us on the race-course for a long time on the day we mention, and at length taking an opportunity when we were separated from our friends, concluded to open their campaign. We first brought Mulligan to a stand still by confronting him steadily from a position in which he saw plainly that we were able to defend ourself; but scarcely had we got rid of that annoyance, then the danger broke out in another shape. In short, the fellow Lawrence came up and demanded $20 of us, on pretence of debt, with the view, by loud talking, to surround us with a crowd. We wore a valuable watch and carried quite a sum of money in our pocket; moreover, we had personal safety and even life at stake; so telling Mr. John Lawrence if he had a demand upon us to bring it to our office, we turned quietly on our heel and got out into a clear space on the sward. The two hounds, Mulligan and Lawrence, being thus brought to bay, gave tongue, and we were consequently saluted with such delectable terms as thief, rascal, &c., until the blackguards had exhausted the whole range of their entire vocabulary. But they did not advance upon us from the tavern stoop, when they saw we were not to be surrounded, and so the matter ended—for the time. We merely mention these instances to illustrate the rampant mark in which ruffianism has thrived in this community, and to show the public in what lower much more, a man is to be treated than a man as well known as we are, may expect to be insulted, by a blackguard pugilistic thieves and bruisers."

After the reading of the above extract, the prosecution rested their case, and Ex-Judge Whiting proceeded to open the case for the defendant. He said that the public prosecution presented the remarkable spectacle of bringing into a court of justice, for trial, a well-known and respectable citizen, of high standing and attainments, for an alleged libel upon a man of such vile character and degrading associations, that the District Attorney, in opening the case, was ashamed to pollute his lips by the mention even, of his name, and whom the prosecution dare not put upon the stand to enable the jury to learn from his own lips the past history and present standing of the man on whose complaint this indictment was founded. The idea that anything written about such a man as Lawrence could be a libel, was absurd, and the fact that such a man should ever dare to enter the temple of justice for any other purpose than to be tried for their crimes and receive the sentence of the Court, was only another and a painful proof of the corruption and degeneracy of the times. These men were not content with corrupting the youth of our City, selling the strangers who visit here, controlling our ballot-boxes and sleeping men to fill our public offices, but they even had the hardihood to come into our Courts of Justice and undertake to prosecute respectable citizens for exposing their vile acts. He had no doubt there were hundreds of bets now pending as to the result of this trial, and bets also as to what would be the punishment inflicted upon his client if case he was convicted—In fact, publicans of the jury," said he, "you are here now and have been called away from your homes merely to decide a bet for the benefit of these gamblers." (Laughter.) The speaker dwelt at length upon the corruption, the misery and the wretchedness produced by such men as the complainant in this case, and their demoralizing influence upon the community. Our city was filled with the professional bed-wetters, kept by these men, where the young, the unwary and the stranger were decoyed and robbed of their property, and sometimes of their honor's property, bringing the gray hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave. Only two days since, a young man was carried on their acts by night, and by day they permitted our streets to be filled with drunken, quarrelsome and insolent men, and filling our marts of justice with depositions like him whom they had just listened to as a witness on the stand. Honest men were threatened and browbeaten by these scoundrels even in the Courts of justice. Only yesterday, the jury saw the Counsel for the defendant assaulted by one of these rowdies called Billy Mulligan, who undertook to bully and threaten his counsel, present for merely mentioning his name. And who was this Billy Mulligan? Counsel here read, for the information of the Jury, the following extract from the article which laid the foundation of this prosecution:

"Mulligan commenced life by a burglary in this City, and, having broke jail, found his way to the Mexican war, where he figured largely among the captured people as an assassin. He is reported on one occasion, to have shot a superb looking officer, whose horse he was leading by the bridle, merely for the fun of seeing the 'premier' jump; and on another, with having coolly blown out the brains of a dying soldier at Huamantla, while the ear of the conferee was bending to the poor creature's lips. Another story of the same kind, he will be found in San Francisco, but his witness in that community brought him under such a notice, that the citizens turned him forth, never to return on pain of death. He reached this city in 1856, and here his infamous career for a time ceased, by his being sent to the State Prison for threatening to shoot a gaming-house keeper, from whom he had forcibly extracted money. On coming out of the State Prison, he sidesteppered in into a pugilistic connection with certain fellows of his own kind, and who, we know, had been in association with Washington Hall for first-rate, to say every thing that needs in its plurality by the term. We have seen the Government of these men, gave the sentiments of Lieut.-Col. Mulligan & Co.; and were scholastically the author of the order which Gen. Scott subsequently issued to the Governors of States, directing that in all future nominations of Staff officers, they be sure to select "men of good moral character and honest loyalty."

Counsel continued to read at intervals the entire article, interspersing the passages with the most severe and telling comments. He said that Mr. Whiting's opening speech, Mr. Geo. Roberts was called as the first witness for the defense. Mr. Roberts testified that he went to the Fashion Course with Mr. Wilkes, on the 12th of September, and that during the day they went into the saloon on the track to get a cigar, where they found Mulligan and Lawrence. Mulligan said to Lawrence, as he entered, in the earnest, and said to Lawrence, "Make him pay it; he is a—d liar; &c.

James Hughes was next sworn, and testified that he had known Lawrence about four years; didn't know that he had any business except gambling; he had a gambling house in Broadway, where he kept a faro bank, and was told that he was interested in the house as a partner; witness also knew Mr. Wilkes; saw Morrissey previous to his leaving for Boston; saw Lawrence in Boston, where witness was and was accompanied by Morrissey, Dad Cunningham and Hughes; Lawrence belonged to the Morrissey and Sayers' party; witness was a Bonnan man.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—Q.—What is your business? A.—That is my business. (Laughter.) Question repeated—A.—A going home when I get ready.

Witness finally said he was a bricklayer by trade, but had not worked at it much for ten years past. He had also been in the liquor trade, but was obliged to sell out to pay his bets lost on the Bonnan and Morrissey fight. At present he said he had no business except gambling, and he found that paid better than laying bricks.

Mr. Lindsay, reporter for *Wilkes Spirit*, was next sworn, and testified that the debt claimed to be due Lawrence from Mr. Wilkes, and for which he dunned him at the Race-course, was a debt contracted by a young man named Cole, employed in Wilkes' office, and was his own private debt, with which Wilkes had nothing to do.

Mr. Foster, assistant editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*, also testified that previous to the affair at the Race-course, Lawrence had called at the office several times to see Cole about the debt, and that the last time he called he was informed that Cole had been discharged for embezzlement; Lawrence then asked Wilkes to pay it, and Wilkes told him that instead of paying it he ought to be paid $200 for stereotyping the pictures for which the debt was contracted, and that he also ought to be paid $2,000 out of which he had been robbed by Cole. Witness said Wilkes had nothing whatever to do with the debt, and received no benefit from it; and that Lawrence never claimed that Wilkes ought to be responsible for it until after Cole had been discharged. The debt was for pictures of the international fight, which Cole had sold against the express orders of Mr. Wilkes, that no one in the office should act as agent for their sale.

Another witness was examined, whose testimony was unimportant, after which the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Extensive Burglary in Canal-street—Arrest of Two Well Known Criminals.

About three weeks ago some thieves secreted themselves in the large building on the corner of Canal and Elm-streets, just before the place was closed for the day, and during the ensuing night they broke into the store of EMANUEL J. NASHEIMER, and stole therefrom a quantity of goods, consisting of trimmings, bindings, &c., of the value of $2,000. No trace of the offenders could be obtained until day before yesterday, when GEORGE CONZE, of No. 211 East Broadway, took some costly silk bindings to a cap-maker in Grand-street, and sold them for five cents a yard. The latter afterwards exhibited them to a hat manufacturer, when the goods were proved to be the property of Mr. Brown, a hatter in Broadway. Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, was applied to, and the latter advised Mr. Brown to purchase all the man had to sell. While the negotiation for the sale was going on, Capt. Dowling, aided by Sergt. JOHNSON, arrested both the buyer and seller, pretend to an arrangement previously made. The seller of the goods gave his name as KENNEDY, and stated that he had obtained them from a Mr. COHEN in East Broadway. The latter was then taken into custody, and, upon being questioned, he said that Mr. THOMAS SHEW, of No. 57 Stanton-street, had given him the goods to sell on commission. SHEW was, therefore, the next man arrested, and his premises taken in charge by Officers GEARIE and WEMMAN. While the officers were in charge, some dozen or more shoplifters came to the place to see Mr. SHEW, all laden with plunder, none of them having been apprized of his arrest. A search warrant was issued by Justice BARNUM, and the premises of SHEW were thoroughly searched, among other things found was a trunk filled with dress silks, sewing silk, hosiery, gloves, &c., a portion of which have been identified as the property of Mrs. NASHEIMER. Both CONZE and SHEW are well known to the Police, and have several times been arrested upon charges of a similar character. The Police say that CONZE is the man who, a few years ago, stole $4,000 worth of diamonds from a relative of his then in this City, and immediately made his escape to Europe, whither he was pursued by Detective BOWERS, arrested, and all of the stolen property recovered. As to SHEW the officers state that he was arrested in this City about four years since, and taken to Philadelphia upon the charge of having been the receiver of a large quantity of stolen goods in the latter city. Upon this charge he gave bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of $10,000, but subsequently forfeited his recognizance by non-appearance, and it was afterward ascertained that he had fled to Canada. SHEW and CONZE are now in the Tombs, awaiting an examination before Justice BARNUM. Kennedy has been discharged, as no quality stolen goods could be proved.

The International Relief Fund.

Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer of International Relief Committee, No. 31 Hanover Slip, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Dec. 20:

E. L., Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
John G. Sewall	[illegible]
J. J. Carpenter	[illegible]
Bliss & Westcott	[illegible]
William Curtis Noyes	[illegible]
D. J. Arnold & Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Previously reported	$120,519 [illegible]
Grand Total	$121,[illegible]

Anniversary of the Half Orphan Asylum.

The Twenty-seventh anniversary of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum was held Thursday evening, in the building devoted to the purposes of charity, No. 1 Tenth-st. From the reports it was ascertained that there are now in the Institution 250 children, 125 of whom are boys. A remarkable fact in connection with the Institution is, that there has been but one death in it for nearly three years. The reports were to the effect that, although the usual currents of the charities of the City had been somewhat affected by the war, still the Half Orphan Asylum is in a prosperous condition. Officers for 1863 were elected, as follows:

Mrs. R. L. Stuart, First-Directress; Mrs. Wm. G. Bull, Second-Directress; Mrs. Daniel D. Lord, Third-Directress; Mrs. John N. Bradley, Treasurer; Mrs. George De Forest, Secretary.

The Managers were elected, as follows: Mrs. Joel Bertram, Mrs. Wm. A. Stanley, Mrs. Wm. W. Chandler, Mrs. Robert Kelley, Mrs. Gerardus Clowes, Mrs. Caleb G. Linsey, Mrs. Aaron C. Ogden, Mrs. Wm. H. Osborne, Mrs. Gamaliel C. Smith, Mrs. John P. Sutherland, Mrs.

Which was carried.

Alderman Brady moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

And accordingly the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY.

Dec. 19, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 9 City Hall.

President Charles G. Finckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Messrs. Bell, Bennett, Bergen, Bogart, Boyle, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

The minutes of meeting held December 15th and 16th were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Miller moved that the Committee on Joint Assembly from the Board of Aldermen be relieved from further consideration of report of Joint Special Committee on the contract to rent to the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proper officer of the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard on their return from Harper's Ferry; also in favor of Benjamin F. Boyd, for the use of the Hall of the Board of Aldermen for receptions; also in favor of James Young, for the sum of twenty dollars for ringing bells; also in favor of M. Doremus, for order of Sheriff, Bath Bar, for music, and charge the same to the proper account.

Which was carried, and the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Isaac T. Foote, for fitting up polls of Fourth Election District, Twenty-fifth Ward, for December election. (By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Kelly, for fitting up polls of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election. (By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of R. L. Morris, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to refund the amount in favor of R. L. Morris, for the year 1862, based on his property, lot No. 1 Jones-st., ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-nine, ninety-one, ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-nine, one hundred and one and one hundred and three East Eighteenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller against the proper account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Home School, for the support and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, for the sum of ninety-five hundred dollars, to be paid in quarterly installments, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was concurred in by the Committee on Donations and Charities.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble, with a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to all who may be relieved by the adoption of this resolution, until the quota is filled.

Councilman Velsor moved that the same be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John R. Mills, for the sum of ninety-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, being amount paid by him for repairs of Jerusalem-st. for the year 1862, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

(In Board of Councilmen, December 8th and Aldermen, December 15, concurred in and passed.)

Petition by Dr. C. DeWolf, to be paid for certain services rendered of the sequent of citizens of the Twentieth Ward.

Councilman Rose moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair plank foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be amended by inserting the words "advertise for proposals to," between the words "to" and "repair."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Godney, Keech, Lent—3.

Preamble and Resolution of Aldermen, creating that the Common Council of the period of September, enlist one thousand dollars to any militia regiment that would furnish the same; also the Sixty-ninth Regiment did so recognize, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the latter, in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment—said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars under the ordinance to provide the speedy recruitment of the City of New-York, organizing in this City, or actually in the pay of the Government, regiments of volunteers for the City of New-York, and for the Commissioners of Emigration, and other purposes, and charge the same to the proper account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Petition of R. L. Morris, to be relieved from an erroneous assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to refund the amount in favor of R. L. Morris, for the year 1862, based on his property, lot No. 1 Jones-st., ninety-three, ninety-five, ninety-seven, ninety-nine, one hundred and one and one hundred and three East Eighteenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller against the proper account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Home School, for the support and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, for the sum of ninety-five hundred dollars, to be paid in quarterly installments, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

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And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Godney, Keech, Lent—3.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, creating that the Common Council of the period of September, enlist one thousand dollars to any militia regiment that would furnish the same; also the Sixty-ninth Regiment did so recognize, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the latter, in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment—said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars under the ordinance to provide the speedy recruitment of the City of New-York, organizing in this City, or actually in the pay of the Government, regiments of volunteers for the City of New-York, and for the Commissioners of Emigration, and other purposes, and charge the same to the proper account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Hamilton-street, from West-street, to the Hudson River, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Bleecker-street, from West-street, to the Hudson River, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Bergen, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Kopper, Webster, Miller, Radleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Hamilton

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Jim Bludso, Pilot—Lady Pen. Lamb—Irish Assurance and Spanish Honesty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Rosemond; or, The Maiden's Prayer—Pauline Pheasant.

WALLACK'S—Hush—Law.

BUTON'S GARDEN—Seven to 10, The Hero's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, Odd Adventures and Evening, Delineator's Performing Swan, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

SCOPILL'S GALLERY—Cupidity's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Continuous Season of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

LECTURE ROOM—No. 197 Bowery—Ventriloquism.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—La Noces de Figaro.

NEW HALL OF ART—No. 625 Broadway—Hanvard's Panorama of the Mississippi.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Saloon)—Theatre a la Bonbonne D'Un Pain.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, gives us the highly important intelligence that Kinston, N. C., has been captured by Gen. Foster, who secured five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. The rebel General —Evans—who was in command at Kinston, on the 14th inst. telegraphed to the rebel War Department that Gen. Foster had attacked the place with 15,000 men and nine gunboats, and that, after ten hours' fight, the National forces were repulsed. He took care to say, however, that Gen. Foster was still "in his front," and the sequel shows that he staid "in front" until he saw the enemy's rear. The details of this brilliant operation will be awaited with much interest. Kinston, it will be seen by a glance at the map, is but twenty miles from Goldsboro, situated on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Atlantic and Carolina Railroad. Gen. Foster is doubtless by this time in Goldsboro, and has command of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

All was quiet yesterday with the Army of the Potomac. The enemy strongly picketed the river along our front. Official reports of our losses during the late battle make the number less than has been previously reported—less than 1,200 killed and 9,000 wounded. We lost 600 prisoners, and captured about as many. We give this morning Gen. Lee's full official report of the battle, forwarded by one of our correspondents. He puts down the rebel loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb was killed, and Gen. Maxcy Gregg wounded, probably mortally.

We learn from Yorktown of a brilliant reconnoissance of Gloucester County, Va., recently made by Gen. Naglee, with four regiments of infantry and 150 cavalry. He captured a guerilla Captain, and a number of other prisoners, dispersed a company of rebel cavalry, and captured their horses, secured nearly a thousand head of cattle, and destroyed a tannery which was engaged in manufacturing leather for the rebel army. Not a man was lost on our side during the expedition.

Gen. Halleck is reported to have left Washington on Thursday, for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to consult with Gen. Burnside and the corps commanders.

Gen. Heintzelman, it is said, will immediately take the field at the head of a new *corps d'armée* and the command of the defences of Washington will be added to the duties of Military Governor.

An arrival at this port yesterday brings intelligence of the wreck of the steamer *M. Sandford*, of the Banks Expedition, on the West Florida Coast, about two miles southward of Cayscot Reef Light. She had on board eight hundred troops and a quantity of supplies. The troops were all saved by the bark *Genesee* and the steamer *Blackstone*, and landed at Key West. A large portion of the supplies were lost.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing from on board the propeller *Albany*, under date of Dec. 12, states that that vessel is entirely unfit for the voyage upon which she was sent, and that she could not live through a severe storm. She put into Portress Monroe for a pilot because her Captain was entirely unacquainted with that part of the coast to which he was ordered.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 18, says: "Gen. Rosecrans has moved a portion of his forces on the enemy, but advices to-day represent great scarcity of provisions, and only ten days' provisions ahead for our army. If the Cumberland River does not rise, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is cut by Bragg, Pillow & Co., which is now feared, the Federal army will be unfortunately situated. Our Commissary Department is moving all the provisions it can collect, but the railroad cannot transport them as rapidly as needed. Morgan and Forrest have certainly advanced northward, and battle Christmas will be heard of in Kentucky. It is also expected that Bragg will be reinforced by 40,000 troops from the East, swelling his number to 120,000 men."

It is generally rumored in the West that Gen. Sherman, who has so long been in command at Memphis, is to lead the expedition down the Mississippi instead of Gen. McClernand. Gen. Sherman took leave of his corps at Oxford, Miss., on Dec. 9, and but one division of it returned with him to Memphis.

Gen. Dumont publishes a long statement in the Louisville *Journal* defending himself from the charge of responsibility for the disgraceful affair at Hartsville. He shows that the letter which was addressed to Morgan had been copied from his command, and that at the time of the disaster he was prostrated at Gallatin, Tenn., with sickness, from which he had been suffering a fortnight.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information regarding the appointment of Rear Admirals. Mr. McDougall, of California, introduced a resolution, which was laid over, calling for information regarding the Buell Court of Inquiry. A resolution granting pecuniary aid to Missouri to emancipate the slaves in the State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution inquiring whether any oath had been proposed to citizens released from arbitrary arrest, but it was not acted upon. The Bankrupt bill was considered, and several verbal amendments were made. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the recaptured Africans returned to Liberia in 1860 and 1861. A resolution was adopted, directing the Military Committee to make inquiries relative to the discharge of disabled soldiers, the condition of the convalescent camp, etc. The Senate bill to facilitate discharges was passed, without amendment. The credentials of Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders, as Representative from the Second District of Louisiana, were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections, Mr. Vallandingham objecting to Mr. Flanders being sworn in at once. A resolution to adjourn over for the holidays was postponed until Monday. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for an Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific States and Territories. Mr. Delaplaine, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Committee to investigate the causes of the disaster at Fredericksburgh, but it was objected to. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of revising the duties of the office of Quartermaster-General. Resolutions of thanks to Lieut. Morris and Lieut. Worden were passed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding cases before the Prize Courts. The Pension bill was passed without debate. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made an explanation of his financial proposition, lately submitted. The House subsequently adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have a week later advices from Europe, by the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the steamship *Scotia*. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst. The comments of the English newspapers on affairs in America are without any particular significance. Chancellor of the Exchequer Gladstone had written a letter to Prof. Newman, in which he denied ever having expressed any sympathy for the Southern cause. At the same time he intimates his belief that the North had better consent to a separation. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that contracts have been concluded by the French Government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years—indicating that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended. The distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be most severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. The Ministerial crisis continued in Italy. Voting for the election of a King commenced in Greece on the 5th inst.; 2,500 signatures had been taken, which were without exception in favor of Prince Alfred. His election is considered certain. The Queen of Spain, in her speech on the opening of the Cortes, said she felt confident that events on the coast of Cuba would not change the excellent relations maintained with the United States Government. There is very little change to note in the London or Liverpool markets. Console were down to 93½@92¾ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A remonstrance from property-owners in the vicinity of Central Park, against any action being taken to transfer the management of it to the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Finance Committee, who are authorized to make an investigation into the past and present management of the Park. The first special order—the ordinance, with an appropriation of $25,000, to enable the Croton Board to resist the laying of rails and obstruction of the streets without the consent of the Common Council—then came up. Mr. Boole said the Corporation Counsel had failed to stop the breaking up of the pavement by the new Parallel Railroad Company created at Albany, through roundabout decisions of the Courts, and he wished now to have a further test made by the Croton Board. Mr. Waldo said he had voted for the railroad organization in the Legislature, but he was willing that his acts should be tested, and those of the Legislature also, as he believed that some of the latter were unsound. Mr. Fromentin thought some exceptional measures at Albany relating to the City were forced by mismanagement here. At any rate, they had heretofore been acquiesced in by the Common Council, and therefore he saw no reason now for making preparations for a formidable contest over one railroad set. The ordinance was concurred in. The second special order—the resolutions proposing the transfer of the Central Park management to the Street Commissioner—was next considered, and was finally laid over, on motion of Mr. Boole, who said it was a party measure, and could be attended to as well next year as now. This idea surprised Mr. Fromentin, who supposed that mismanagement and corruption only were the reasons for the proposed change. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolution to increase the bounty for enlistments to $200 came up in "general orders," and was indefinitely postponed. When the resolution from the other Board, to give the Sixty-Ninth New-York State Militia $10,000 through their Colonel, Matthew Murphy, came up, Mr. Jones presented a protest from Maj. Bagley, setting forth that not more than one-fourth of the officers, or one-sixth of the men of the old corps had returned to the National army with the regiment commanded by Col. Murphy, and that the old Sixty-Ninth Militia regiment organization still existed here. Mr. Hayes said Col. Murphy's officers had commissions from Gov. Morgan, assigning them to the Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard. The subject was referred for investigation to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hogan, Lent, and Hayes. The committee will meet in the chamber of the Board at one o'clock P. M. to-day. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says the big guns have been placed aboard the iron-clad *Tecumseh*. She is to have a stern battery of two guns, in addition to her present armament.

According to the Washington *Chronicle*, Congressman Kerrigan, of this City, got himself into the difficulty for which he was arrested in Washington, by intruding himself into a conversation with Major-Gen. King, in which he denounced Mr. Lincoln as a traitor to the country, and used other language evidencing disloyalty. Gen. King replied substantially, "*I know you, Kerrigan, and if I were President of the United States I would attend to you. You are a traitor.*" Kerrigan retorted that if Gen. King were a General he should take the liberty of slapping his face. Gen. King quietly informed him that if he did he would kill him instantly. Kerrigan didn't slap Gen. King's face.

The prize steamer *Lodona*, taken while trying to run the blockade at Savannah, has been converted into a gunboat and is nearly ready for sea.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hoyt, the case of alleged assault upon Mrs. Ellen Walton at the funeral of her husband, brought against William Webster, the brother of deceased, resulted in a verdict for defendant. In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Abner, one Moses Goldstein recovered a judgment of $500 against Winnie Bernstein, the owner of a marble-yard at the corner of Washington and Attorney streets, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by his daughter in consequence of a slab of marble having fallen upon her while passing his yard, crushing several of her fingers on her right hand—thus disabling her from earning $6 per week, as it was claimed she had formerly done, by working on a sewing-machine. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of the late Thomas Byrnes was admitted to probate, having been made in his last moments. All the property of the testator, real and personal, is left to his widow and three daughters.

The trial of Geo. Walker, Esq., for an alleged libel upon John Lawrence, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday at 11 o'clock.

There was a very buoyant Stock Market yesterday, and a general advance on the Share list. The extreme prices of the day were not sustained at the close, by ¼@½ ⅌ cent. Gold left off 132¾@132½; Exchange, 148.

Breadstuffs were unusually dull yesterday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper, and Corn was quite heavy. Cotton, Pork and Lard were in more demand, and were firmer. Bacon was active and steady, as were also Hay, Hops, and Tallow. Petroleum was in lively request at advancing rates. Groceries were quiet, as likewise were Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Spices, Wool, Whisky, Tobacco, Seeds, Salt, Iron, Lead and Tin. A fair inquiry prevailed for Logwood, Ingot Copper and plate Spelter. The freight market continued depressed.

The Border States and the President.

A majority of the Border State Congressmen are about to make a dead set upon the President to constrain him to revoke, or at least postpone, his Emancipation Proclamation. This majority is known to be that portion of them whose speeches and votes in the past have shown them to be the most devoted to Slavery. Their intended demonstration would amaze us, had we not long ago learned that judicial blindness is one of the peculiar effects of the peculiar institution. Nothing can be more plain than that these men are doing the thing most calculated to defeat their proposed object.

What has been the strongest argument against the Proclamation from the beginning? Why, that it would have no effect within the rebel lines. Not a few cool-headed men have called it a *brutum fulmen*. Even the President has publicly made the objection that it might be but "a Pope's bull against the comet." There is no denying that the public mind generally, irrespective of opinions about Slavery, has had great misgivings concerning the expediency of the step. The fear has been that it would both divide the North, and divert the Government from its legitimate fighting business, without appreciably weakening the resources of the rebellion. Well, the mischief—so far as there has been any in it—has spent its force. The North has already experienced all the division that can come from the measure; and the Government, even if it has been influenced—as we by no means admit—to relax fighting until the new appliance should start, can be so influenced but little longer, inasmuch as we are now on the eve of a practical demonstration whether that auxiliary will be of any account or not. The Northern people, as a body, have pretty much ceased to borrow trouble about the Proclamation, content to abide the actual test. If it does not work, it will be abandoned. If it does work, it will be accepted as a public benefit.

Were there any doubt now left respecting the expediency of giving the Proclamation a trial, it would be dispelled by this demonstration of the Border State men against it. Nobody can mistake their motive. There is no reason why they particularly should thus concern themselves, but their interest in Slavery. It must be that they feel that the Proclamation endangers Slavery, and that it is not to prove a mere dead letter. Otherwise they would be quite as composed about it as are the Congressmen from the Free States. Now the practical testimony they thus give to the latent power in the Proclamation has a peculiar value. There are no men in Congress who are as well acquainted with Slavery as they. They know all about the weak spots of the institution. They, therefore, are the best qualified of all accessible men to judge whether the blow aimed at it will or will not take effect. Having the peculiar interest, and the peculiar capacity of judging, their anxiety to avert the blow can only mean that the institution is in real danger. The mother does not struggle to protect her child, nor the merchant his ship, nor the General his army, against what they know to be *imaginary* perils; no more will the champion of Slavery.

In the judgment of these Border State men, then, the Proclamation will injure Slavery. We thank them for their evidence, undesigned though it is. It furnishes the very strongest inducement for holding fast to the measure. The Proclamation had no other object than to injure Slavery. That object alone gives it its character as a war measure. Slavery has been proved not only to have been the original instigator of the rebellion, but its prime supporter. By its tillage of the soil, it has enabled the white able-bodied men of the Confederacy to turn out *en masse* for the war. By its service in building fortifications and doing the fatigue work of the camps, it has given the rebel troops an opportunity to improve constantly in drill, and kept them at all times in good condition to either give or receive battle. To cripple it, then, is to cripple the rebellion itself; and it is no more legitimate to interpose for the one than for the other.

If it be said that it is the interests of Slavery only in the loyal Border States that these men are caring for, nothing is gained by the plea. The Proclamation does not apply to the slaves of those States. It extends solely to "persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then—*to wit, on the 1st of January*—be in rebellion against the United States." If these men claim that the breaking down of Slavery in the rebel States would make it not worth keeping in their loyal States, the reply is that the National Government has promised them compensation for any loss thus sustained; and, in the supposed event, can well afford to grant it. If you break down Slavery in the rebel States, you soon break down the rebellion itself; and to effect that, no price can be too dear. The National Government would be safe to make the loyal slaveholding States whole for any indirect damage thus sustained.

If these Border State men really prefer Slavery to the nationality, and would rather see the latter perish than the former, the sooner they make this plainly understood the better. The Northern people will never consent that the practical action of the Government shall be shaped by any such bastard Unionism. They have shown themselves willing to make great concessions to the Border States for the purpose of staying up their loyalty—have again and again seen the Government bend to their demands, to the detriment of the cause which all alike ought to have at heart. If this liberality begets no better spirit than the present demonstration against the Proclamation indicates, it cannot be too soon exchanged for a different policy. Even though Slavery were actually the blessed thing its friends declare it to be, yet it would be unreasonable to ask the North to pour out their blood and treasure a single day longer, if relief were to be gained by its sacrifice. This rebellion must be put down at all costs—even if need be, at the cost of Slavery, whether it be deemed the most adorable of all idols, or the most accursed of all pests. The loyalty that cannot rise to that level deserves only to be trodden under foot; and if these Border States men call upon the President on the errand indicated, we trust he will "put his foot down."

Our Victory in North Carolina.

While on Saturday last the great battle raged all day at Fredericksburgh, forty miles this side of Richmond, another battle, of smaller proportions, was going on at a point one hundred and sixty miles south of Richmond, two hundred miles south of Fredericksburgh—at Kinston, North Carolina. Our first news of the latter engagement was by a dispatch from the rebel Gen. Evans to the authorities at Richmond, dated on Sunday last, which announced that Gen. Foster had attacked Kinston the previous day with 15,000 men and nine gunboats; and, said the rebel officer, "I fought them ten hours, and have driven them back to their gunboats;" but, added he, "his army (Foster's) is still in my front." A telegram this morning from Fortress Monroe puts quite a different aspect on the result of the engagement. It is briefly that "Gen. Foster's forces have taken Kinston, capturing five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery." It may be that the battle was undecided after the ten hours' engagement of Saturday, and was renewed next day by our army with greater success; or it may be that the dispatch of the rebel commander deviated slightly from truth and from the facts. Whichever may be the case, it is certain that this not unimportant point is now in possession of our forces; for we give an extract from a Richmond paper which puts the matter beyond dispute. But we have no idea that Gen. Foster's movement terminated with Kinston.

Kinston is a small town on the Neuse River, about forty miles above Newbern, where, in March last, one of our best-fought battles was won by Gen. Burnside. Its importance at present, and in its bearing on the campaign, consists in the fact that it is only some twenty-five miles from *Goldsboro*, which is on the line of the great railroad that runs from Aquia Creek, through Fredericksburgh and Richmond, down to Wilmington, N. C., and is at the junction of that road with the one running from Newbern and Beaufort to Raleigh. Goldsboro was undoubtedly the point at which Gen. Foster aimed; and as the Neuse River is navigable from Kinston up to and beyond that point, there is little doubt that if our troops captured Kinston last Saturday or Sunday, they have by this time been pushed up to Goldsboro. That place in our hands, and the rebels at Richmond are cut off from the use of one of the most valuable railroad systems in the South. They have still, it is true, the road running from Richmond to Danville, and from thence connecting with the Southern system—the break in which line from Danville to Greensboro' Jeff. Davis lately had completed, in anticipation of the very movement of our forces which has now taken place. So that, even if we have Goldsboro, we do not entirely cut off the rebel communication with the States of the Southern seaboard; but we have taken one successful step which makes the next easier—we have cut off one of the arms by which the rebels convey to Richmond supplies and force.

Goldsboro is distant less than eighty miles by railroad from Weldon, which was generally supposed to be the destination of Gen. Banks' expedition, and at which point Foster's column and the column from Suffolk were to unite with the troops of Gen. Banks, and the combined army then march upon Petersburgh and up to the line of the James River. That beautiful and feasible movement, which so pleased the public mind for several days, was not, it seems, in accordance with Gen. Halleck's ideas of strategy; for Banks and his expedition are by this time in the Gulf of Mexico. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that if it pleases our military authorities to properly and quickly reinforce Gen. Foster, he will push up to Weldon and Petersburgh himself, even without the co-operation of the able soldier who, it was hoped, was about to lead in the attack on the rear of the rebel capital.

Some people will be astonished to find that the rebels had an army at Kinston last Saturday, able to cope with the military and naval force which Gen. Foster led up the Neuse River. It must be remembered, however, that they had anticipated an attack somewhere in the rear of Richmond simultaneous with the grand assault of our army on the main rebel force at Fredericksburgh; and as Gen. Foster had been preparing for this movement some days before it was actually made, they had gathered up several thousand men and planted them on the line of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, prepared to defend any point that might be attacked in the vicinity of that road. They knew there were but few points which his gunboats could reach, and therefore threw up earthworks at each of those points, prepared to man and defend either of them. It is quite likely, too, that Lee had such confidence in the overwhelming strength of his works on the heights of Fredericksburgh, that he knew he could spare a few thousand men from his main body to defend any other vital point that we might assail.

We have a hope that our military authorities will not permit the important work so well begun by Gen. Foster, to end where it has begun; but that they will so strengthen his column that he can push up to Petersburgh, and co-operate in the next great movement which we are confident Gen. Burnside will not wait long to commence.

"Registered Enemies."

We may expect soon to hear a new and deafening outcry against Gen. Butler on the certain rise on "the fifth and last act" of his great play—How to Take a Secesh City. Our New-Orleans correspondent, in yesterday's issue, quoted an order issued by Butler on the 5th of December, requiring all "registered enemies" of the United States, both men and women, with their families, who desire to go within the rebel lines and not return, to report themselves to the Provost-Marshal-General on or before the 10th of December, when conveyance was promised them. They were to be allowed to take with them personal clothing only, and fifty dollars in money for each adult.

The inattentive reader of news from the South may inquire, Who are the "registered enemies" of the United States for whom this order is intended? A very brief explanation will be given. When Butler found himself fully in possession of the City of New-Orleans, he immediately allowed the largest liberty of personal, social and commercial operations—provided only all things were done in accordance with public decency and the authority and laws of the United States. Every facility was afforded to those who wished to resume business and restore the city to its normal condition as the chief seaport of the South. Many citizens were delighted with the dawn of peace, order and prosperity held out under the reestablished authority of the Union, and in order to give the most public and emphatic evidence of their loyal satisfaction, they began to come in crowds to headquarters to take the oath of allegiance. The papers published the cheerful facts. But they proved gall and wormwood to the malignant Secessionists still harboring in the city. These immediately put all their powers at work to defeat so hopeful a prospect of peace. The cotton brokers among them united in sending advice to planters in the interior of the country not to send their cotton to New-Orleans, which England and France might then obtain, and have no further motive to intervention and raising the blockade! All Secessionists of minor pretensions and pursuits were equally anxious to discourage the business of humbler loyalists, by making it disgraceful and unprofitable to take the oath of allegiance. They made use of the columns of the New-Orleans newspapers, right under Butler's eyes, to give prominence and eclat to their continued and dogged rebellion. Frequently such notices as the following would be published:

A. B., who is reported to have taken the oath of allegiance, is not the A. B. who keeps shop at No. 1 Blank-street. The latter digs leave to assure his friends and customers that he is, as ever,

A REBEL.

The rebels having thus set the example of "drawing the lines," and separating the sheep from the goats, Gen. Butler, with that marvelous acuteness that distinguishes him in every emergency, took up the suggestion, and determined to turn it to practical account in behalf of loyalty. He issued orders, at once, requiring all citizens of New-Orleans to declare themselves, whether loyal or disloyal—and relieved the froward Secessionists of any further expense of publishing their contumacious disloyalty in the newspapers, by requiring the record of the sentiments of every soul of them to be filed in his office, for official and public inspection and information. Thus there were to be but two classes thereafter in New-Orleans—those who would take the oath of allegiance, and those who were prepared to declare and register themselves "enemies of the United States." Over two thousand persons had the audacity to register themselves as "enemies" of the Government. It is this foolhardy lot who are now to be furnished transportation, and allowed to leave the city of New-Orleans—a permission they will not be at liberty to disregard.

But, Secessionists and their sympathizers will say, these people are residents of New-Orleans, they have houses, business and families there—it is wrong to turn them out, exiles from the city. It is a pity, but they have brought it on their own heads. They committed the greatest and cruelest crime of the ages in rushing into this bloody rebellion at the start. When their city was captured they were allowed space for repentance, and safety for family, person, and property. They deliberately rejected the clemency shown them; they saw the Government feeding daily the starving thousands of their own people, whom their crime had made destitute; and yet continued to revile and oppose it; they resisted openly every effort to restore peace and prosperity to the city, and on challenge of their conduct, went boldly to the public record and wrote themselves "*enemies of the United States.*" For such persons the Government of the United States can have no protection, and it is a National clemency that permits them to join their belligerent brethren and do their worst. At present it requires all the vigilance and power of the Government to restrain them from rebellion, turbulence, and crime.

The Banks Expedition.—The destination of Gen. Banks' Expedition was a subject of so much mystery and speculation that the public and the Press were all led astray; and almost every point on the Southern coast, from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, was suggested as the real and probable spot at which the troops would debark and take up their line of march for Richmond, or, if not for there, nobody cared where. It is now certain that the expedition has entered the Gulf of Mexico, and, it is quite likely, is now hovering close to the coast of Alabama or Louisiana. Our telegraphic correspondent, at Washington, in a dispatch published on Monday of this week, prior to the time when the true destination of the expedition had been anywhere stated, gave this as the region for which it was bound, and furnished some interesting details of the work it was expected to do. On the same day came the false and bogus dispatch of the Philadelphia Press, stating that Banks had landed at Winton, North Carolina, and, with an army of eighty thousand men, and was marching upon Petersburgh. It would have pleased us and the country much better if the Philadelphia dispatch had been correct; and for that end we would have been willing to forego, for once, even the usual accuracy of our Washington telegrams. But now that the truth of our Monday's dispatch has been officially acknowledged in Washington, and that we have had news from other sources that the vessels of Gen. Banks had entered the Mexican Gulf, we not unwillingly recall the fact that amid the jumble of contradictions and falsehoods about Gen. Banks' destination, the Times, through its Washington correspondent, was the first to give the facts to the public. Nearly every statement in those dispatches, though some of them may be observed for a moment, is subsequently confirmed.

The Enemy's Loss at Fredericksburgh.—The dispatches of the rebel Gen. Lee throw a little gleam from the fact of our military failure at Fredericksburgh, by acknowledging very serious losses to the rebel army in the conflict. From the descriptions of the battle given by our correspondents, it was impossible to obtain any idea of the enemy's loss; and the eventual abandonment of the field rendered it quite impracticable for our Generals to give any data in the premises. But as the enemy fought mostly behind their defences, the belief was general that they received comparatively no injury.

The rebel General admits to his Government a loss, which, though much below ours, affords some comfort, as proof that it was not on their part wholly a bloodless victory. And we have no doubt that now, as always, heretofore, the rebel leader vastly underrating their losses. Richmond papers set the rebel loss at 3,000, and acknowledge the arrival at Richmond of 2,500 wounded. Our gallant soldiers charged up very close to the enemy's works, both on the line of Burnside and Franklin; wherever and whenever they could get a chance at the enemy, they committed terrible havoc in his ranks; and had it been within the power of human courage or endurance to take the works, they would unquestionably have been reduced.

It is not the purpose of battle or of war, however, to *kill* for its own sake; the purpose is to gain an end. For the moment, we failed to achieve our aim last Saturday.

The Death of J. Sheridan Knowles, the Dramatist.—Mr. J. Sheridan Knowles, the celebrated dramatist, died at Torquay, a well known watering place on the English coast, on November 30, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Knowles was born in Cork, Ireland, in the year 1784, and was the eldest and only son of James Knowles Esq., who was distinguished in his day for his learning. When but twelve years of age the peculiar talent which characterized Mr. Knowles such a wide and enviable reputation, displayed itself in the composition of a play for a company of juvenile performers of which he was the leader, and soon afterward he prepared the libretto of an opera founded upon the history of the Chevalier Du Guesse. This was lost through the carelessness of Remarsee, the literary veteran of the day, to whom it was handed by Knowles' father, and the author made no effort to recover it. His first publication was the ballad of the "Welsh Harper," which he wrote when about 14 years old, and to this early age he made the acquaintance of Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt, who freely gave him the advantage of their extended literary experience. For a very short time Mr. Knowles held a commission in the army, but he surrendered it after learning that his regiment had no immediate prospect of other than home service. The Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, and the establishment by Waterford, Swansea, were the scenes of Mr. Knowles' earliest histrionic efforts. The offer of an engagement at Belfast drew him thither, but finding an opening there for a school, he determined to avail himself of it, and in his pedagogical efforts, met with the greatest success. During his residence in that city he made his first dramatic efforts. "Brian Boroihme," the mythic hero of a play by another author, was first submitted to the public, who received it with great favor. "Caius Gracchus" followed, and then came "Virginius," in which Macready sustained the leading character. This composition established the reputation of both actor and author.

It is said this play was originally written for Kean, and at his request; but he never appeared in it. The plays of "William Tell," "The Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Daughter," "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendorpt," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Rose of Arragon," and "The Secretary," in several of which Mr. Knowles himself sustained the leading characters, were successively rapidly given to the public. While enacting this double role of actor and author he made a successful tour not only of the United Kingdom but of this country also. As years began to weigh heavily upon him the British Government signified its appreciation of his eminent literary services by bestowing upon him a pension of £200 per year, which he continued to enjoy until his death.

The last years of Mr. Knowles' life furnish a strikingly contrast to the rest of his career. Having abandoned the stage and the drama he became a zealous and eloquent Baptist preacher and controversialist. Two polemical works, The Rock of Rome, and The Pillars Destroyed by Its Own Priest, are the chief of his theological productions. A London literary journal gave currency to a statement some years ago in connection with a reference to the change in the manner of Mr. Knowles' life, which has not been contradicted, perhaps because of its manifest absurdity—that on abandoning the stage and adopting the pulpit as his mission of mercy, although he received a liberal annual sum as the production of his dramatic pen, he had to call annually upon his publishers, Messrs. Chapman Brothers & Co., for his share of the profits accruing from the sale of these works during the year preceding.

By Mr. Knowles' first marriage he had a large family, six of whom lived to maturity, but only two, a son and a daughter, survive him. His second wife, Miss Kyrmanson, once favorably known as an actress, also survives him, and, it is said, has been with Mr. Knowles has infirmed and most acutely felt the loss of her husband. His remains, in accordance with his expressed wish, were taken to Glasgow for interment.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the numerous works of musical management, we have much pleasure in announcing that there is no time and no disappointment in regard to Miss Keene's pleasant entertainment. The wonderful spectacle "Bluebeard" is, of course, the attraction. It is only necessary to add that the performance commences at 1 o'clock.

German Opera.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Anschutz there will be no performance at this house until Thursday next, the 25th instant.

Brown's Pictures.—The auction sale by Messrs. Bangs & Somerville, of the pictures of G. L. Brown, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday of this week, realized the handsome sum of over $6,000. The highest price bid was for the painting called "White Mountain Scenery," which was sold for eight hundred dollars. There was an extremely large attendance at the sales, including a goodly number of ladies, many of whom bought pictures.

AND DRAWERS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.

A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 65 Canal-st.
And No. 165 6th-av.,
Corner 13th-st.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Health, that Poor Man's Riches, the Rich man's bliss, is found in
AYER'S MEDICINES,
before a Brahmin church among other remedies.
A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
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Ottomite Adjuvant,
The well known cure for
CONSUMPTION
And Inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 56 Gold-st., New-York.

Instantaneous
IMPARTED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF
THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT,
CURED
BY DR. VON EISENBERG, OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office, No. 616 BROADWAY.

Holiday Shoes.
CANTRELL has all the leading styles of ladies' shoes for presents. Gentlemen and ladies can select from this extensive stock suitable boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers for themselves, misses, children, or for their own wear, at No. 121 Broadway.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
At DOUGAN'S, No. 128 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

Fractures.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Post Office, are the only ones in America with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.
On and after Dec. 20, a full assortment of first-quality French kid gloves for ladies will be included in our stock.
IRA FERRIGO & SONS, No. 176 Broadway.

Pauli's Trilocopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, clearing, preserving and removing the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

To Strangers.—A gentleman for Davidson's Piano-Fortes, Broadway, now on sale.
CHAS. F. GRITTENTON, Proprietor,
No. 439 Sixth-av.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
Also
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WEBSTER, the far-famed Hatter, No. 118 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., and Palmer's Building, Boston. Only means of Palmer's Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ambrine and Bulgarian Sachet, for Handkerchiefs and Rose Scents and for Sachets.
J. PFFERS,
No. 618 Broadway.

Mineral Spring and Ambrine.—
Persons who wish to be provided with the best cologne for Christmas, will find them at
B. BIDDLE'S,
No. 2 Astor-place.

Sealing' Ambrine.—
Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very cooling for Shaving.
J. CANTRELL,
No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Carats de Vinite for $1, at BERRY, No. 191 Canal-st., between Laurens and Hudson sts. Particular attention paid to making large Presents from small Anthracites and daguerreotypes.

Gutta Percha Boots, Inverted Seams, Enlarged Ankles and all classes of the best cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 785 Broadway.

Ambrine.
Ambrine is unlike a present to your wife or daughter, but a pair of Ambrine.
J. S. MILLER,
No. 307 Canal-st.

Stevens's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the market and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Also, a variety of pens for clerks, with assortment of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Dyspepsia or Diseases of the Liver, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 69 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, REDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 60.—Dec. 19, 1859.
46, 18, 49, 73, 36, 52, 72, 67, 51, 44, 17, 6, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—Dec. 19, 1859.
46, 22, 30, 71, 9, 52, 46, 5, 18, 14, 63, 1.
Whenever business of change to address either to
MURRAY, REDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., from No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES!—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S AD-vertisement on eighth page.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 12,000 dozen first quality fine linen 8 ply Collars, at 25 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best value of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at 25. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at 25 75, we are selling at 25 50 per doz., or 15 cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, coming out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at 62. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, from 50c., all so prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All other boys of us save our goods.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

EURIA MILLS,
Nos. 229 AND 231 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
Put up in Tin foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
9 TO 36 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 128 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

A. H. HYATT'S A. H.
DOUBLE STRENGTH LIFE BALSAM
Is a most certain curative for the worst cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, &c. To be had only at the Principal Depôt, No. 249 Grand-st. One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, etc. Prepared and sold by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the hottest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The presentation of the Great Drama to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening, which will unquestionably be one of the most brilliant gatherings ever witnessed in New-York, will be
REPORTED IN EXTRA,
with every business and may other, in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW MORNING,
(DECEMBER 25.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS
UP TO 4 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING,
Served up by the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
ON THE
SUNDAY BREAKFAST TABLE.
On the morning of the only day of the week when ninety-twelfths of the community have leisure to read quietly and understandingly—on SUNDAY morning—the greatest week that can be offered to them is the VERY LATEST NEWS, in relation to every subject of public interest at home and abroad. To supply them with this fresh intelligence, is one of the great objects of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
Its columns are kept open later than those of any other morning paper, and devotes more space to the various departments of LOCAL NEWS than any other five journals published in New-York. Its staff of City reporters is the largest ever attached to an American newspaper, and its reports of current events in the Commercial Capital and the neighboring cities are admitted to be more accurate, thorough, graphic and comprehensive, than those of any of its contemporaries, weekly or daily. Every Sunday morning it publishes columns of local intelligence of which they contain not a single item. Long after most of them have gone to press, the City reporters of the SUNDAY MERCURY are at work. The result is, that whoever desires to know all that has transpired of general interest in New-York and its environs, between Saturday morning and Sunday morning necessarily resort to the pages of the
GREAT LOCAL GAZETTE
referred to. Open it at any morning and it covers and buries the previous TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' HISTORY OF NEW-YORK to the hour. Every New-Yorker will acknowledge that the Empire City has never been reported in any morning journal so fully, so fairly, so clearly, and so fast, as late as an hour, as it now is in the SUNDAY MERCURY.
But its labors as a NEWSPAPER are not circumscribed by local limits. In the wider field of
TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE,
it leaves away the prize from all competitors. Its special lightning dispatches from Washington, and other points of interest, are up to the EDGE OF DAYLIGHT on Sunday mornings, and often contain
EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION,
which cannot be obtained through any other medium. Everywhere the agents of THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER are on the alert, and promptly transmit over the wires every scrap of news likely to be of interest to any class of the community. An extensive mail and telegraphic correspondence (home and foreign,) embodying a vast amount of general, military, sporting and theatrical intelligence, is another feature of this
UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.
These specialities have contributed to give the SUNDAY MERCURY its present rank among the leading journals of the first City of the Union—a City always hungry for FRESH NEWS, and determined to have it, if possible.
The great circulation of the paper tells the story. It is MORE THAN THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS published in New-York. This UNCHALLENGED FACT speaks volumes. And when it is borne in mind that the PRICE of the SUNDAY MERCURY is only FIVE CENTS, notwithstanding the advance in paper, it will be acknowledged by every intelligent citizen that it is the cheapest newspaper published in the United States.

PIERCE EGAN AGAIN,
THE LATEST AND GREATEST WORK
OF THE
MOST POPULAR STORY-WRITER OF THE DAY,
WILL OPEN IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
FOR TO-MORROW.
This Entertaining, Startling, and Teaching Romance, entitled,
THE POOR GIRL;
OR,
THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET.
BY PIERCE EGAN,
Will be published from the
ADVANCE SHEETS
Furnished by the Author, and for which the proprietors of the Great New-York Sunday Newspaper, pay OFFERED UP TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS—the largest amount ever paid, by an American Newspaper, for a single production, but not more than the extraordinary merit of the story justifies.
The admirers of "Imogen; or, the The Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," and other stories by the same distinguished Romancist, will find "THE POOR GIRL; OR, THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET," the crowning effort of the great Literary Magician, whose powers are covered by tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, with an appetite that seems continually to "grow by what it feeds on." It is notous as these superhuman "creations of genius" which neither time nor circumstances can fade from the memory like an incomprehensible dream. In his marvelous, yet consistent narrative, the author sounds the depths of human feeling, probes the passions and excites the sympathies. His characters stand out in relief like living, breathing entities. The heart is developed through a series of the most intense adventures and attractive ever embodied in fiction. From the moment the heart of the reader warms to the "POOR GIRL," whose progress through a thousand perils and adverse circumstances, from infancy to womanhood, gives such a deep and fearful interest to the work.
It would spoil the enjoyment of the thousands who will pursue the story to give them an insight into it in advance. The opening chapters promise well; but as the narrative progresses, it carries the reader with it into scenes even more intensely interesting than could be anticipated from the commencement. The main incidents upon which it is founded are of a peculiar character—the plot unlike that of any other tale in existence. The double marriage and the self-divorce of the ill-matched pair, which are the circumstances upon which the marvelous history hinges, have, in a parallel, it is believed, in the whole field of fiction. If ever there was a thoroughly original story—entirely out of the beaten and beaten track—this is one. NO WOMAN WITH A HEART can read it without tears; no student of human nature can fail to acknowledge that the best and worst of human passions are portrayed with masterly skill in its extending pages. It is literally CROWDED WITH ADVENTURES OF THE MOST STRIKING AND STARTLING NATURE, and its deep pathos is relieved, by touches of humor that have rarely been surpassed. Pierce Egan knows how to provoke smiles as well as tears. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," says Shakespeare; and it is by his touches of Nature, sometimes tender, sometimes lofty, and sometimes humorous, that the versatile author is enabled to carry with him the hearts and sympathies of the public. To accompany the "Poor Girl" in her career from childhood to maturity, is like sailing along a stream now shrouded for miles in impenetrable mountains and solemn forests, and now illumined by bursts of sunlight breaking through rocky passes and sylvan glades.
The Proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY, by a liberal outlay of capital, and the devoting of all their energies to one darling object, have already rendered the journal the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA. It has no rival, and defies competition from every quarter. Its present circulation is now THREE FOLD that of all the other Sunday papers published in New-York combined. But this is only the public has only seen the "beginning of the end." It will be rendered still more interesting, still more comprehensive, until it shall have become a UNIVERSAL NECESSITY.
PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY, of all Newsmen and boys.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
PAYS
OVER TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS
for the
ADVANCE SHEETS
of
PIERCE EGAN'S
NEW ROMANCE,
entitled
THE POOR GIRL,
OR THE
MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET.
This great story which, from the intense interest that attaches to the adventures of the heroine, will create a sensation in the reading world such as has not been produced by any romance of the present day, will be commenced in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW. "Imogen; or the Marble Heart," by the same author, has been pronounced one of the most absorbing and exciting fictions ever published in this country, but "THE POOR GIRL; OR THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET," far transcends that highly wrought tale, in its tender and touching pathos, its startling disclosures and the wonderful dramatic talent exhibited in its descriptions of every phase of social life, from the lowest to the highest. The story of Camille, which has drowned so many audiences in tears, is not so moving and pathetic; the pen of Bulwer has never portrayed the tireless and emotions of the human mind more powerfully; nor has Dickens ever presented a more humorous picture of the sayings and doings of the classes who live by their wits at the expense of the ignorant and the credulous. Then will be founded in this extraordinary production. The story is found on facts, and many of the characters, under other names, actually figured in real life during the present century.
The main interest of the plot arises out of the double marriage of a lady of high rank, and the adventures of her daughter, "The Poor Girl," who is discarded in her infancy, and left at the mercy of gypsies and impostors of the lowest grade. The incidents through which the pauper gives the author an opportunity of introducing the reader into the secret counsels of the victims of every grade, and also of showing in glorious contrast the brighter side of human nature, sympathy, indignation, astonishment and vivid curiosity are by turns excited as the narrative proceeds. The female characters are all sketched with a master hand. It is here that most novelists fail. Sir Walter Scott's heroines are cold and tame; Cooper's are unnatural; Bulwer's have no counterparts in real life; but Pierce Egan seems to hold the key which unlocks the heart of woman, and in Gertrury he gives such an insight into the passions, the feelings, the impulses of the sex, as they are variously influenced by temperament, education and association, by love, pride, revenge, cupidity, friendship and despair, as was never yet obtained through the pages of romance.
The work opens most auspiciously. The early chapters rivet the attention of the reader, and in passing on from one thrilling scene to another in the progress of the "strange eventful history," the mind and the imagination become so powerfully interested in the fate of the "Poor Girl," as if she were a living victim of neglect and persecution.
The sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARD may seem a large sum to pay for the advance sheets of a story, but the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY, in pursuance of the determination to make the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER the model of its class, have resolved that money shall not be spared in the accomplishment of their object.
The year now closing sent the SUNDAY MERCURY so far ahead of all the other Sunday papers of the day, that it literally has no competitors, and the year about to open will be signalized by such improvements upon the past, in every Department, as will astonish and delight the reading world. ITS CIRCULATION IS NOW THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK COMBINED. PRICE FIVE CENTS, AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT.

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER
Will be issued in New-York, on the morning of the 26th, containing the
GRAND PROGRAMME
for the future: On TO-MORROW, the 25th of December, a new and most interesting story from the pen of
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," &c., entitled
THE POOR GIRL;
OR,
THE MARCHIONESS AND HER SECRET.
will be commenced in its columns.
This POWERFUL ROMANCE, embracing the most marvelous vicissitudes of fortune, and embracing scenes of the most intense interest, will be published from
ADVANCE SHEETS,
The monopoly of which has been purchased at a heavy cost from the author.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
will continue his famous letters from the Capital, the most popular specimens of NATIVE AMERICAN HUMOR that have yet appeared in our periodical literature.
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
whose graver satire is in genial contrast with the brilliant humor of the historian of the Mackerel Brigade, will also keep the people informed in relation to CABINET SECRETS unknown to any outsiders except himself.
In every home of the Great Sunday Newspaper the latest
THEATRICAL AND SHOW NEWS
will be given more fully than has ever heretofore been done in any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. The readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY will thus be kept posted as to every spectacular and theatrical novelty, and the doings and whereabouts of public favorites, and of exhibitions of every class.
In the department of
SHORT STORIES
new attractions will be found, several of the best sketch writers in the country having been recently engaged exclusively for the paper.
OUT-DOOR SPORTS
of every description, including matches on the tapis, as well as those just decided, will form a prominent feature in every issue. Base ball players, cricketers, patrons of the turf and the ring, and all who take an interest in athletic exercises, are notified that all sports of the house will be faithfully chronicled in the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is intended to make this department a week manual for sportsmen, and a record to which the public may confidently refer for accurate information on all sporting events.
THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE
of the SUNDAY MERCURY is more copious than that of all the other City papers combined. It embraces letters from all ranks, from the field officer to the private soldier, and presents such a graphic view of military life in the garrison, the camp and the field, as can be obtained from no other source. The important movements now in progress will give increased interest to this department in the coming year.
THE FIRE AND LOCAL MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
will receive the care and attention, which has already led the public to look to them as tantamount to official records, and the
LOCAL NEWS,
the fullest and latest procurable by a corps of reporters over on the qui vive for interesting facts and important occurrences. The
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
in the SUNDAY MERCURY will comprise, as heretofore, all the very latest intelligence. These dispatches will be up to the hour at which the paper goes to press, which is later than that at which the chilly dozes their columns
INDEPENDENT EDITORIALS,
spicy, pleasant and vigorous, upon all questions that interest the people, will define the SUNDAY MERCURY'S position, fearlessly, and freely. Finally, the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
now the largest, cheapest, and most varied newspaper extant, will be from time to time improved, whenever improvement is possible, and without regard to expense, during the progress of the coming year.
Its circulation is THREEFOLD THAT OF ALL ITS SUNDAY COTEMPORARIES COMBINED, and it is now, as yet anywhere near the meridian either of its usefulness or popularity.
PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY.

THE COUNTRY RINGS
With the fame of
ORPHEUS C. KERR'S
LETTERS,
Published from week to week in the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
They mark an epoch in the
COMIC LITERATURE
Of America, and are read at the
WHITE HOUSE.
And every other house in the land, with intense relish. Country papers throughout the Union copy from Pierce's Hill, sometimes omitting that of the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,
and sometimes omitting that act of justice. If, however, the
LAUGHTER-LOVING PUBLIC
Wish to keep thoroughly posted as to the sayings and doings of the
MACKEREL BRIGADE
and its distinguished officers, they must follow the corps and its eccentric historian, as they deploy through the columns of the
BEST CIVIL AND MILITARY NEWSPAPER
of the age. The SUNDAY MERCURY'S Comic Department is also illustrated every week by the quaint letters of
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
in which the war is discussed with a mixture of humor and naiveté, that leaves the reader in doubt whether the veteran is in jest or earnest. The main incidents
Both these popular correspondents will continue their incubrations, and whoever wishes to read their witticisms and enjoy their palpable hits, will do well to purchase the SUNDAY MERCURY, the most comprehensive, the most wide-awake and thoroughly independent newspaper in the Union. It now sells for more than
THREEFOLD THE CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS IN THE CITY COMBINED, and the public is fast arriving at the conclusion that no family that does not take it can keep up with the march of events in all the various departments which come within the scope of a UNIVERSAL JOURNAL.
PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY
Will be the price of TO-MORROW'S issue of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
The rise of more than one hundred per cent. in the price of paper, which has compelled the Daily Presses to increase their prices fifty per cent., and the slow coaches of the Sunday Press to charge two cents for the paper, induces them by imposing upon the public, brings the SUNDAY MERCURY at length, though with great reluctance, into the same category. It is the last to require an advance, though its proprietors know and feel that it would cheaper at ten cents, than any one of the SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS referred to, at one-fourth of that sum. It would be placing a low estimate upon the shrewdness of the public to suppose them incapable of discriminating between the *ostia* of a live newspaper, combining all the best features of a leading daily, with those of a first-class weekly, and the *ne plus ultra* of a sheepy sheet, oblivious of special telegraphic dispatches, correspondence, and all the adjuncts required to keep a wide-awake nation posted up to the latest hour, on all points which it imports them to know.
This the SUNDAY MERCURY now. This the other Sunday papers do not. The price of the old fogy concerns, and of the SUNDAY MERCURY, is the same. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY—SWELLING THOSE OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PUT TOGETHER—show which way that choice tends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO BEAUTIFUL BOOKS
FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE.
Just published—the two handsomest and cheapest juveniles of the season, entitled
SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Vol. I. Boston. Vol. II. St. Petersburgh.
Price 75 cents each.
These charming little books are written by a sister of the late Gen. Lander, are more fully illustrated than any other new juveniles, having tinted frontispiece, illustrated title page, with many half-page cuts, and are elegantly printed and bound in fancy colors, making altogether the most attractive books for young folks for the holidays.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.
Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st.
Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS,
AT
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
HEROES, MARTYRS, NOTABLE MEN,
BITTER-SWEET,
IMPERIAL COURTS.
IN THE WOODS,
FOREST HYMN,
FOLK SONGS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
JUVENILE BOOKS, &c.
CHARLES T. EVANS,
Prices of Books are reduced. They are sold at the old present at No. 449 BROADWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S WITH
THE CHILDREN.
MERRY'S MUSEUM
For 1860,
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE, Christ Church, located on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, L. I., will be opened for divine service, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

The public in general, and particularly those interested in the welfare of the Church, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Rector will officiate in the morning, and Rev. A. H. LYMBURNER, D.D., of Holy Trinity, in the afternoon.

The Bishop of the diocese, HORACE POTTER, D.D., LL.D., will officiate on Christmas Day. Service at 10½ A. M.

The pews of the new church will be rented for the ensuing year, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock.

The friends of the Church are requested to assemble in the Church on that occasion to select their pews.

The Vestry will be in attendance, and do all in their power to accommodate all who desire sittings in this new and commodious church edifice.

A prompt and general attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Vestry,

F. C. KEMPTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MINISTERS.—ON MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a public meeting of ministers of churches and members of Christian congregations in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to consider the duty of the Church and the ministry in the present state of our country.

Reserved seats for clergymen in the body of the Church.

Pastors who have been notified by circular are requested to notify their churches.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—At the Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the City Tract Missionary Society will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D.D., of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. T. DUBURIA, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. H. S. RIDGEWAY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A collection and subscription will be received to sustain the operations of the Society for 1863.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. MEVIGHEL, D.D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Sabbath School Anniversary will take place on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, commencing at 7 o'clock. Dialogues, addresses, recitations all written for the occasion, by members of the school, singing, music, &c., constituting a very attractive programme. Tickets, 25 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—MISSIONARY Anniversary on SUNDAY. Rev. CHAS. E. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School meeting at 2½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. H. G. FOX, C. E. HARRIS and others. Sunday School Anniversary Christmas night, Dec. 25. The exercises will consist of solos, duetts, choruses, recitations, colloquies, &c., concluding with the Grand Appearance of Santa Claus, bearing the usual gifts to the children.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE second in the course of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood" of this City will be preached by the Rev. Dr. ECCLESTON, of Staten Island, on Sunday Evening next, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

CREATION SERIES.—THE SECOND IN THIS series of discourses will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, by the Pastor, Rev. W. S. TOWNSEND, on SUNDAY EVENING next, if the weather is favorable. Subject—*The Chemical and Geological Structure of the Earth.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *The Beatitudes*, and *Flowers for the Children.* At 7½ P. M., on *The Conqueror.* On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, his eloquent lecture on *God's Noblemen.* Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—Broadway, below Grand.—Chas. C. Goss, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Homes and Haunts of the Young Men of our City.* Singing by the Musical Alliance. Sunday-School and Bible-Classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Bishop POTTER holds his Advent Ordination in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM H. SANDS will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division-st.—Rev. ROBERT M. HAYES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening sermon—*The Lord's Song in a Strange Land.* Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV. R. G. SHIMEALL WILL RE-deliver his second discourse on the Angelic Orders, (D. V.,) in the large Hall northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Doors of the Angelic Lock Fell, &c.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday-School Missionary Society of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in that Church on SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. Theo. TILTON, Esq., of the *Independent*, and the Missionary of the Society, CHAS. E. ABBY, will deliver addresses; and the children will sing. All friends are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will preach a sermon to young men at the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. GILLETT's, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—35th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The two Rocks.* Young men, strangers and families residing in that part of the City, cordially invited.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON WILL BE preached SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by I. S. KALLOCH. In the MORNING, the closing sermon upon "The Authenticity of the Scriptures," upon *The Bible a Source of Joy.*

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. M. C. VINCENT, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Missionary meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*Public Charities and Hospitals.* Admission fee, five cents. At 7½ P. M.—*Relations of the Spirit World to the Present Rebellion.* Admission fee ten cents.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider the following question, viz.: *If a man commits murder, and then kills himself, when, how and where do Universalists suppose then he gets his punishment?*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ARIEL SILVAS will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Symbolic Meaning and Use of Horses as Expressed in the Divine Language.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES TUTTLE SMITH, U. S. CHAPLAIN, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. A funeral discourse on *The Death of Robert S. Murdock*, of the Typographical Union, will be given in the morning, by the Rector.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT. Subject—*The Relations of Young Men to the Christian Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD his regular Advent Ordination in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Nature of the War-power as Ordained of God, and the reasons why it has not been successful.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for catechising. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. E. F. EMERY will preach.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-ST., near 4th-av. Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 21, at "The New-York Prayer Meeting Association," Samuel Halsted, Leader, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come early.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 53d-st., late 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Ninth's Home Missionary Society at 2.30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.—SAMUEL H. SHEFFIELD SHOW, Messenger of the Judgment Dispensation, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Impending Crash of Nations.* Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religion in the Army*, illustrated by incidents brought home from the war. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists and others.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 47th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching on SUNDAY next, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. DR. CHEEVER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

THE REV. [illegible] WILL PREACH FOR the Church of SAVIOUR, [illegible] on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock. Services in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to come. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING, FIFTH-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Divine service every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. DR. FRANK. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the Cooper Union, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. G. F. BRIDGEWOOD, Conductor.

BISHOP JAMES WILL PREACH AT the Ascension M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. BEARDS.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, 35th-st., north side, east 5th-av. Divine service, SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HARMONY-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. M. ABERCROMBIE, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecies of the Soul.*

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.—The oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," will be performed by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, in full force, with large orchestra, etc. See advertisements, on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman desires a situation in the City or country, in the above capacity; will be found an very experienced servant—clean and economical. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A good cook, who understands soups, meats, game and desserts; good City reference given. Call at No. 15 Crosby-st., between Prince and Spring sts., front basement, in the candy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; has been three years in her last place; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. Is a good seamstress and her for a good servant. Apply at the Lafarge House, Room No. 38.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HIGHLY respectable married lady, having been confined within the past week, and having lost her infant, would like to obtain a situation in a family of respectability as above; would have no objections to travel; the highest references given. Address WET NURSE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 31st-st., third floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut, fit and baste for the machine; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman desires a situation as waitress, in a fashionable private family; understands her work thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 University-place.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING AGENT OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation as traveling agent or collector for a wholesale house—hardware preferred; the best of reference given as to character and business qualities. Salary not so much of an object as a steady situation. Address S., Box No. 238 Newark Post-office, N. J.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, on the 1st of January, by a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; has good State and City trade; refers to some of the best houses in the City; salary small. Address, J. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, by a young man who can give the best of references as to character and abilities. Address, with terms, &c., J. E., care of A. G. Stevens & Sons, corner 1st av. and East 31st-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation as waiter in City or country; knows his business in all its branches; has been with the best families in Europe and America; has the best of references. Address R. N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.

Wanted, a fly-finisher. A good workman can have steady work and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A BALESMAN.—WANTED, FOR THE WHOLESALE cloth department, a salesman (German preferred) and ability. Apply personally or by letter to

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, ABOUT 15 years of age, living with his parents, to learn the printing business. Address GOBBETT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DISTILLERY UP town. Salary, $600 per year. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' LEGOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 415 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.)

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. *French spoken in one department and in the gymnasium.* Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) 3 terms opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, Box 216 4th-st.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 372 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A POSITION is desired on Jan. 1, by a lady of superior qualifications and large experience as teacher in a school, resident, or visiting governess; the former preferred. The advertiser is qualified to teach the usual English branches, together with French, (which she speaks) Latin, etc. The smallest possible compensation would be accepted, provided an arrangement can be effected by Jan. 1. Testimonials given of the highest grade; references unequivocal. Address, immediately, Z., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in teaching the usual branches of English, with French and music, wishes a situation as daily governess; references to former pupils. Address T. A. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GAGE,

Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

BUY YOUR

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

AND CARTE DE VISITES,

from the largest variety in Brooklyn,

AT ROSE'S, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAKERS of these shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacture. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 55 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Board of Managers will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of December inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the room now used as the Merchant's Exchange, Nos. 36 and 38 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depôt, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of January next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in the funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. Where conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamships, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The inauguration of a system of monthly sales at auction, the Board are aware, is a great innovation on previous usages of the trade; but with a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the trade and to the Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited.

C. E. ROBERTS, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY LOTS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, McCOMB'S DAM ROAD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots east side, between 145th and 146th sts.; and twenty-three lots west side, between 148th and 151st sts.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD—Sixteen lots west side, between 152d and 154th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Six lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.; and nine lots north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Eleven lots south side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

This property is within two blocks of the Harlem River Steamboat landing, and near the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Sixty per cent. can remain for three years. Maps at the office, No. 8½ Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF COFFEE, HAMS, HOMINY, BEANS, BEAN MEAL, ONIONS, PICKLES, ETC.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Spader's Storehouse, No. 23 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st.

14 tierces Hams.
3 barrels Hams.
20 barrels Hominy.
1 barrel Beans.
1 barrel Corn Meal.
1 barrel Bean Meal.
2½ bushels Onions.
2 kegs Pickles.
15 barrels Coffee.

Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF WINES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very large and fine assortment of first-class Wines, brandies, cordials, condiments, cigars and sherries, the shipment of Poinsotten, Duff Gordon, Harmony, Tridate, Dutaries, Porto Landeman & Co., Royal Wine Co., Buell & Co., South side and Very old Fallerdine Brandies, Jas. Hennessy, Otard, Martel, Renault & Co., Optimus Champagne, Cognac of 1826, of very rare quality, Jamaica and double connel St. Croix; Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, also Magnums of old sherry, [illegible] and some very choice lots of old port, of 1848, 1847, 1845, 1840, 1834, 1820, 1800; Havana, Cuban, Regalia and Britannica of the highest grades. Also Londres, Miller, Commerce, Brevas, Principes, Figaro, Henry Clay, Flor de Sala, Alterosas, Rosecrans, with other choice brands. Parties who have orders to sell, dealers and private buyers will find this an opportunity to purchase, seldom offered.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF G. A. ROLLINS, ESQ., RECEIVER OF SEARS, WINNCOP & CO.,

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PERFUMERIES.

BEST CLASS COLOGNES, SPLENDID FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS, FINE GLASS BOTTLES, EMPTY BOXES, IRON SAFE, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Liberty-st., a very fine assortment of perfumeries, colognes, essential oils, fancy soaps, flavoring extracts, corks, goat-skins, &c.; also, iron safe, (Herring's celebrated.) Catalogues in a few days at office, No. 8½ Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF SALT BEEF AND BACON.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at E. F. Getty's Inspection-yard, No. 105 Morton-st., near Washington-st.

203 Barrels Salt Beef
3 Tierces Salt Beef.
4 Tierces Salt Bacon.

Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

JOSEPH HERMANCE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, Dec. 22,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 56 Willow-st., between Orange and Pineapple sts.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.—Walnut parlor suite in hair-cloth, marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, engravings, pier glasses, dining-room furniture, stoves and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 168 Broadway, elegant bronzes, clocks, dinner set, odors, workboxes, jewel caskets, and other elegant French goods.

Also,

ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

A large and elegant assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COTTON AT AUCTION,

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, 6 bales of cotton.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, new and second-hand, rockaways, four-seated carriages, spring wagons, fast seat wagons, sundowns, jaggers, harness, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 9 o'clock, at No. 2 James-st., corner New-Bowery, mortgage sale, the effects of a public house, consisting of library, chairs, looking-glasses, lounges, pictures, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. S. HIRSCH, Attorney.

At 10½ o'clock

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 [illegible] Street, New-York. Dr. WARD, late of the hospitals of Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the [illegible] and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years practice he has cured many [illegible] who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will [illegible] time to insure you. If you have been [illegible] neglected branch of medical science [illegible] a cure in the most desperate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea, or Scrapings, cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Strictures, falling of the urethra, or loss of sexual power, restored in the vigor in a few weeks. Impotency, the result of secret vice, or the sins of youth, [illegible] permanent cure effected by writing [illegible] Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CURE CURED—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR [illegible] with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, and treatment with any form of private disease, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, [illegible], secondary, and constitutional [illegible] of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' practice, exclusively devoted to these complaints enable us to cure in one where others failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous [illegible] Drops are a safe and certain remedy [illegible]

...y H. Sandford, of the Banks Expedition, a Week.

...Troops Taken off by the Blackstone and Gonsalvo.

The United States transport Blackstone, Capt. ..., left Key West, off Fort ..., when ... with steamer George ... The Blackstone brings a ... Key West and the Atlantic blockading ... Rear-Admiral J. S. Larned ... Navy.

The Tribune makes the following report:

"The above named transport Blackstone, Capt. W. C. Berry, left the wharf, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 7 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862, having on passage Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, (who ... to relieve Acting Rear-Admiral Larned, in command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron,) and several officers to join their respective vessels in the North and South Atlantic Squadrons. She passed at all the principal points of blockade on the Atlantic coast, and supplied the vessels with fresh provisions, mails, &c., and reached Key West, Dec. 1, having made the run in twelve days, which is considered rather a good passage, taking into view the fact that they were forced to remain over night in several places, for the reason that the vessels could not come out till morning, and Capt. Berry did not wish to pass any without communicating.

"She remained in the port of Key West three days, for the purpose of discharging her naval stores, (which constituted her entire cargo,) also supplying the fleet ... with provisions, mails, &c., also leaving the mails for the Western Gulf Squadron. She left Key West at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 10th for Tortugas Harbor, the rendezvous of Admiral Wilkes' fleet, for the purpose of supplying them with a few of the necessaries of life. Capt. Berry there found the steamer E. Sandford, laden with eight hundred troops and their supplies, for the west Mexico Expedition, and proceeded to the southward of Garysfort reef light, and the United States bark Gemsbok, Capt. Cavenny engaged in removing the troops on board his vessel. Capt. Berry was requested by Capt. Cavenny to stay by him during the night, in case he wanted help. He did so, and at daylight on the following morning Capt. R. received on board his vessel some two hundred and fifty of the troops; also received a hawser from the bark for the purpose of towing her to Key West.

"At 1 P. M. of the 11th, having everything off the bark, Capt. Berry was enabled to take she again headed for Key West, with the Gonsalvo in tow. The following morning she arrived for the second time at the above place. After discharging the troops and handing them over to the kindly mercies of their Colonel and the United States Quartermaster at that place, she took on board a supply of coal and water, started at 5½ P. M. of the 13th, direct for Port Royal, thinking she would afold Turtle Harbor, for fear that perhaps they would have to perform another trip to Key West. From Key West to Port Royal she experienced some very bad weather, but aside from that she made a fine run of fifty-two hours to the entrance of the above harbor. Arrived at the lighthouse at 6:30 P. M. of the 14th, and as the pilot thought it inadvisable to run in during the night, laid by till daylight the following morning, at which time it was all hands up anchor, and at 7:30 A. M. she was safe of anchor under the stern of the flagship Wabash. Left Port Royal at 11 A. M., and arrived off Charleston at 6:30 P. M. Received mailbag and, from the fleet anchored there. Arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5 P. M. on the 17th. Left same at 7:30, and arrived safe at 8:30 A. M. on the 20th, having made the round trip in twenty-three days and nineteen hours.

(Advertisement.)

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—If You Wave to make a present to your wife which will restore to her most of the attractive of her first and most ardent days, call at the store of Fenton, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and buy her a set of Furs, in the late and elegant style which he has just issued. At the same time you can purchase for yourself a sample of his Holiday Hat, and thus kill two birds with one stone.

(Advertisement.)

Lectures on Human Character.—Embracing Psychology, Phrenology and Physiognomy, ... announce a course of five lectures, as above, to be given in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighteenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, every night next week, except Wednesday. Open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for the course, $1. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, or at the door.

(Advertisement.)

Gala times 10-day at Barnum's Museum. Thousands of ladies and children will be on hand this afternoon and evening to see the beautiful play "Colleen Bawn," which has already delighted over fifty thousand people. Commodore Nutt, the Fat Woman, and a million and one other curiosities, will be visible at all hours.

(Advertisement.)

Berry & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
have prepared new and elegant styles of Hats and Caps for the
HOLIDAY AND SKATING SEASON.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hazard & Flower's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Brown—Durbin.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Ascension, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Edward P. J. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., to Emma, daughter of Wm. H. Durbin, of this City.

Barton—Fox.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hall, Joseph W. Barton, of New-York, to Anna E., daughter of Thos. L. Fox, Esq., of the former place.

Chase—Buxton.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, by Rev. G. A. Foote, Mr. John H. Chase to Miss Betsy Buxton, all of Rye, N. Y.

Hyde—Mitchell.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, in the Presbyterian Church, of White Plains, by Rev. David Teese, William C. Hyde, of Brooklyn, to Eliza L., daughter of William Minot Mitchell, deceased, and grand-daughter of the late William Hallinan, of Westchester.

Fenton—Downing.—At Kulpsville, Penn., on Monday, Dec. 15, by Rev. William Ridgeway, J. Emory Fenton, A. M., to Miss Emily V. Downing. No cards issued.

Stevenson—Lesley.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit, Mr. Robert Stevenson, of New-York, to Miss Ellen J., daughter of Hon. Geo. Lesley, of the former City. No cards.

Shelling—Hayes.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Wm. K. Kelly, Mr. Stuart Shelling to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Robert W. Hayes, Esq.

DIED.

Armstrong.—At East New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Sarah Jane Armstrong, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, William B. Howard, at East New-York.

Bell.—At West Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 19, Minnie, youngest child of Middleton and Lucretia M. Bell, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st. at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Car ...

Clark.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at his residence in the City of Brooklyn, Hon. Lot Clark.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Cornell.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. Warren W. Chamberlain, U. S. A., will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. His relatives and friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Ely.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, William Somerindyke, son of Rev. R. S. Ely, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his father, Rollin, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Hempstead branch Long Island Railroad, to take friends to and from the funeral. Cars leave Jamaica-slip at 8:45 A. M., Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., returning leave at 4 P. M.

Higgins.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, after a short illness, Amy T. Higgins.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Henry S. Whitbrook, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 261 6th-av., on Sunday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Mason.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 19, of consumption, Mulford M., eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Horton, aged 22 years, 8 mos. and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 361 West 15th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. He will be taken to Hazelwood Cemetery, Rahway, N. J., for interment.

☞ Rahway, N. J., papers please copy.

Mackenzie.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, Antoinette, wife of Rev. J. W. Mackenzie.

Funeral services from Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McGuire.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, Susan, daughter of Alexander and Catharine McGuarnan, aged 20 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 309 East 18th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from there to St. Bridget's Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Magoulier.—In Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, Ann Magoulier, aged 76 years.

Martin.—At his residence, No. 17 Clarkson-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, Mr. Thomas Martin, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Chapel, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Meagher.—On Friday, Dec. 19, Mrs. Cornelia Meagher, widow of the late James Meagher.

The notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

Sugden.—On Friday morning, Dec. 19, Anne Sophia Sugden, youngest child of James L. and Anne Sophia Sugden, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 132 3d-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday.

Hibernian Almanac—This Day.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 5 29
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 2 02 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate.... 4 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, Key West 12th, Port Royal 15th, and Charleston 18th. 12th inst., off Key-West, exchanged signals with steamer Geo. Washington, bound W.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 7th, at 3.45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., at 10h P. M., passed steamship Europa, from Boston and Halifax, going into Queenstown. Dec. 16, lat. 41, lon. 55, passed steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool for Portland. Dec. 17, lat. 42.16, lon. 52.46, passed Br. ship Westfield, bound E. The Scotia has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Montanero, (Span.,) Orozco, from Havana for Hamburg Dec. 11, with mdse. and 2 passengers to order. When 3 days out from Havana the screw got out of order, and she was brought to this port for repairs.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Marina, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Delmil.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. S. King, Sandwich, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Delmil.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 25, with mdse. and 20 passengers to E. E. Morgan. 15th inst., at 8 A. M., went ashore on Little Rockaway Beach, and was got off this morning at 4 A. M., without any material damage.

Ship Sovereign, (of Warren, R. I.,) Johnson, Liverpool 43 days, with salt to master.

Ship Johanne Wilhelmine, (Bremen,) Thiernau, Londonderry 42 da., in ballast to C. Meyer.

Ship Comet, Todd, Mauritius Aug. 6, with teas to Bucklin & Crane.

Ship Samuel Watts, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Bremen 49 da., in ballast to J. Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Goethen, (Brem.,) Probst, London 47 da., in ballast to Chas. Luling.

Ship Pleiades, (of New-Orleans,) Brooks, Liverpool 50 da., with mdse. to Wilson & Hraine.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 8, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship James Hovey, Thorndike, London Nov. 5, with mdse. to E. K. Morgan.

Bark Charles, (Brem.,) Rinke, Liverpool 48 da., with salt to Charles Luling.

Bark Elbe, (Hamb.,) Ball, Hamburg 48 da., with mdse. and 201 passengers to Knabnrst & Co. Dec. 3, lat. 39, lon. 62, spoke U. S. ship Ino, in search of the 290. Has had 2 deaths.

Bark Parthian, Miller, Odessa Oct. 5, Malta Oct. 19, and Gibraltar Nov. 5, with wool to D. B. Turner.

Bark Forerunner, (Br., of North Shields,) Parland, Cerunna, Spain, 40 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Joseph Meigs, Baker, New-Orleans 20 da., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark R. H. Yarrington, (of Boston,) Gorham, Messina Oct. 6, and passed Gibraltar Nov. 6, with fruit to master.

Bark Leighton, (Br., of Liverpool,) Randle, Pernambuco Nov. 24, with sugar and hides to Somes & Wallis.

Bark Elina Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 7 da., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Suomi, (Russ.,) Nordberg, Bordeaux 54 da., with mdse. to Funch, Meinecke & Wendt.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Alicante Oct. 26, passed Gibraltar Nov. 6, with mdse. wine, &c., to master.

Bark Troy, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Marseilles 37 da., with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Newcomb, Belfast 36 da., with salt to Edmiston Bros.

Bark E. Sherwood, Link, Fernandina, Fla., 6 da., in ballast to Sturges & Co. Left U. S. steamer Mohawk.

Bark Barbados, (of Barbados,) Taylor, Rio Janeiro Oct. 6, via Laguyra 21 da., in ballast to order. Has been 14 da. N. of lat. 34 30 with light winds and calms.

Brig O. C. Clagy, (of Camden, Me.,) Philbrook, Smyrna, Turkey, Oct. 15, and Gibraltar Nov. 5, with wool, liquorice, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greene, Grand Turk 15 da., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Schiller, (Port.,) Gunesa, Oporto 48 da., with wine to Harriman & Spuna.

Brig Marshal Ney, Onepenny, Havana 22 da., in ballast to J. C. McMurray & Co.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Demerara Nov. 21, with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig John Richards, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Gow Bay, C. B., 15 da., with coal to master.

Brig Sarah Peters, Higgins, Greytown, Nic., 36 da., with hides to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Francesco, (Ital.,) Cannechco, Angostura 22 da., with hides to Riera & Thebaud—vessel to Aymar & Co.

Schr. Martha, Lambert, Malaga 40 da., and from Gibraltar 4 da., with raisins, wine, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Rio, Plummer, Machias 12 da., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

BELOW—Two barks and one brig.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

The Board of Managers of the Institution for the support and education of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, No. 834 Sixth-av., at their late meeting, December 17, unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the pupils, the teachers, and the Trustees of the Thirteenth and Schools for the important services rendered by them at a Concert at the Academy of Music on the evening of November 26.

Also to the members of the several church choirs who kindly assisted, to the several artists and amateurs, who volunteered their aid, and to the stage proprietors, namely, Consolidated Stage Co., Curtis & Co., Mackrell & Simpson, W. R. Linsy, W. M. Burris and O'Keefe & Duryea. Also that the same be tendered to His Honor the Mayor, and the Board of Education, under whose auspices the Concert was given.

It was also unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Sumner and the distinguished artists who aided her in giving a private Concert at her house on Thursday evening, December 11, for the benefit of our Institution.

The proceeds of the Concerts will be reported in the January Number of the "Volunteer."

Mrs. J. R. DAVIS, President.
Miss S. B. EVERETT, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. C. ZABRISKIE, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HENRY E. KNOX, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK, Treasurer.
Mrs. J. CHISHOLM.
Mrs. E. J. IRWIN.
Mrs. DAVID B. HOYT.
Mrs. STEPHEN CUTTER.
Executive Committee.

Teachers' Meeting.—Death of Mr. McIlroy, late Principal of Ward School No. 32.—At a meeting of the Principals of Ward Schools, held Dec. 17, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. EDWARD McILROY, the teachers of New-York experience the loss of a valued friend, an indefatigable instructor, a most agreeable companion and one "who was indeed" a gentleman and a scholar." His course through life was marked by a nobleness of character, a generosity of soul, an amenity of disposition, a fund of classic wit, and an entire freedom from bigotry or prejudice in his profession, which endeared him to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his relatives in their sad bereavement, and assure them that we shall ever cherish his memory with the deepest affection and respect.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

LEONARD HAZLETON, Chairman.
H. C. MARTIN, Secretary.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows, viz.: Station A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:15 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

HOLIDAY CARDS.

The Best Christmas Present is a Photograph Album. You can buy one cheap at Olney's, No. 49 John-st.

Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18 and 24 Different Tunes. Toy Musical Boxes for the Holidays. E. J. Paillard, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Books. Illustrated Works, Juvenile Books, Elegant Bibles, and Prayer Books. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, Corner Astor.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired at Wholesale Prices During the Holidays. T. B. Bynner, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 Broadway, Up stairs.

Important. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the Harnden Express, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops. Holiday Goods promptly and carefully forwarded.

Adams Express Company. Great Eastern, Western, Southern, and Southwestern Express Forwarders, Principal Office, No. 59 Broadway, New-York. ☞ Careful attention given to forwarding Holiday Goods.

National Express Notice. Holiday Goods. The National Express Co., No. 74 Broadway, Give the most careful attention to the safe and prompt transportation and delivery of Holiday Goods, and Christmas and New-Year's Presents, on their regular routes to and from New-York to Troy, Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all intermediate places, at the lowest rates.

Fullen & Co.'s Express, via New-York & Harlem Railroad, forward Merchandise and Money, Collect Bills with Goods, Notes and Drafts, connecting at New-York with regular Express to all parts of the World. Running twice daily. Notice. Holiday Goods and Presents Put through with safety and dispatch at small charges. No. 3 Tryon-row.

F. C. Kempton, No. 285 Broadway, Dealer in Men's Hosiery, and Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.

Aerated Bread. The advantages of this Bread are: 1. Cleanliness. No hand touches the dough. 2. Purity. It is free from all deleterious ingredients. 3. Sweetness. It never sours; no change of climate affects it. Orders left at the Bakery, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., will be attended to.

Marsh & Co., Radical Cure Truss, Office still at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Elastic Stockings and Knee-Caps. Instruments for Physical Deformities. No connection with any other Truss Office of the same name.

Taylor's Saloon. Grand Display of Holiday Luxuries. Taylor's, Famous Saloon, In Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., makes even a finer display than usual at this festival season. There is an affluence of confections and beautiful articles in their line, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts, and the gorgeous saloon is crowded with fair customers.

Amusement for Winter Nights. Only 15 cents. Fifteen cents only for a handsome Checker-Board, With instructions to learners. Stimson's Improved Checker-Board, with squares numbered after the manner of the European Club Boards. Accompanied by a first lesson in tactics, containing a selection of Critical Positions in Draughts or Checkers, on a sheet of fine bible-paper. ☞ Liberal discount to the Trade. L. Stimson, No. 3 Broad-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Romance of the Mummy. By Theophile Gautier. With an Introduction by Wm. C. Prime, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt, Nubia," &c. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1. This most charming and instructive Romance of Eastern Life has been two days published, and the first edition is nearly exhausted.

Trips in the Life of a Locomotive Engineer. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1. *From the New-York Evening Post.* "We close our extracts from this singular book—which, interesting as it is, gives only such a glimpse of railroad life as to create a desire to hear more about it."

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Who predicted that this Rebellion would be crushed in 60 days? READ GOLONZ GUROWSKI, and he will inform you! Who rallied with the Rebel Commissioners? READ GUROWSKI AND LEARN! Who incorporated and perpetuated the Fabian policy? GUROWSKI WILL TELL YOU! Who has caused this nation to float upon an uncertain, tempest-tossed sea during 21 months? READ GUROWSKI'S DIARY, and you will know! Who planned and traversed the Peninsular Campaign? THE WHOLE HISTORY YOU CAN LEARN FROM GUROWSKI! What GREAT Military Chieftain kept 200,000 men watching a cordon of Quaker Guns during the entire Winter of '61 and '62? GUROWSKI TELLS THE WHOLE STORY! Who constantly and perseveringly disobeyed the orders of his superiors, and by doing so lost victories? READ ADAM GUROWSKI'S DIARY for full particulars! Who displayed his great generalship by ingloriously resting upon his oars and allowing the enemy to escape *after the battle of Antietam?* GUROWSKI WILL TELL YOU THAT IT WAS NOT JOE HOOKER! But we cannot enlarge—buy the book and judge for yourself! One vol., 12mo., $1 25. For sale by all booksellers. LEE & SHEPARD, (Successors to Phillips, Sampson & Co.,) Publishers, No. 149 Washington-st., Boston. Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

The Best Holiday Gift, and greatly, constantly and permanently useful. Unusually full in Definitions and Illustrations of Military Terms. Sold by all Booksellers.

New Military Books, The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga. By Brig.-Gen. L. A. Gillmore, U. S. A. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, with maps and lithographed views, $2 50.

The Automaton Regiment, Or Infantry Soldiers' Practical Instructor for all Regimental Movements in the Field. By Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Hasbrouck, U. S. A. Price $1.

Will be ready next week. Hints to Company Officers On their Military Duties By Capt. C. C. Abbott, U. S. A. 1 vol., 18mo, cloth. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

English Bibles, American Episcopal Prayer Books, Church Services, Lessons, &c. (Standard and authorized editions.) A most extensive stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of Woven Silk Book-Markers, of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c. Photographic Albums, elegant style. Tourists' Writing Cases, of the best English manufacture. Superb Family Bibles for Wedding Presents. Eyre & Spottiswoode, No. 610 Broadway.

The Fairy Album, With tiny photographs for little people. The prettiest thing for Christmas Presents ever published. J. E. Tilton & Co., No. 161 Washington-street, Boston. Sold by all principal dealers.

Diaries for 1863. For the Pocket—A great variety of sizes, styles and prices. For the Counting-Room—Cap, folio and quarto. For sale by the trade and others on favorable terms, by Higgins & Kellogg, Publishers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

The Cheapest Bookstore in the World.—Twenty thousand Photographic Albums, at low prices; 40,000 Annuals, in fine bindings, at our price; 75,000 Illustrated Children's Books, at your price; 100,000 Miscellaneous Books, for presents, at any price. Leggat Brothers, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

New Holiday Book.—Just Published, "Hughie' Fire on the Mountain," by the author of "Martha's Hooks and Eyes" and "Kate Morgan's Soldiers." For sale by Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and by Randolph, 683 Broadway.

Le Bon Ton, for January, is now ready, and more beautiful than ever. It can be had at all book houses, or of S. T. Taylor, the importer, No. 401 Broadway, New-York. Subscription, one year, monthly, $3; single copies, 30 cents.

Boccacio's Decameron.—"The gay, yet literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 16 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from important curiosity, postage free, for $1 25, by the Publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 20 Ann-st.

Hernia or Ruptures. Radically cured in from one to three months, on young or old, and from one to fifty years' standing, by the use of an external medicine, discovered by P. E. Minor, M. D., which does not interfere with business pursuits. Can be consulted daily at the rooms of Drs. Bostwick and Minor, No. 676 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions, for sale by Geo. C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Republicans take notice.—That the following delegates were elected to the Central Committee for 1863 at the primary election held on Thursday evening, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee:

Delegates to Central Committee: Theodore A. Ward, Charles V. Lewis, John Vogel, John A. Williams, John Moles.

Young Men's Committee: John Elderkin, Cornelius Denton, Thomas H. Sease, Josephus E. Woods, Thos. A. Curtis.

(Signed,) JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Chairman Fifth Ward Executive Committee of the Fifth Ward Republican Association, and forty-eight members.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Tiffany & Co., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, Have in stock, in addition to their superior, standard assortment of DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES, BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES, an extraordinary invoice of the FRENCH LEATHER GOODS, made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $3 to $200. EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous articles.

Christmas and New-Year's Presents. THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 2 and 4 Burling-slip. A large assortment of RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE, USEFUL and BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS. COFFEE and TEA URNS, TEA SETS, SALVERS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, WATER PITCHERS, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety, FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

India Rubber Toys and Jewelry. A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

The Unanimous Verdict of the Gift-Buying Public Is that the most beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS In the city, is to be found at the LOOKING GLASS WAREHOUSE of WHITEMORE BROTHERS, No. 878 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Open evenings till January 1.

No Holiday Gift compares with the "Craig Microscope"—It magnifies 10,000 times; is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $3; twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscopes sent, postage paid, for $2 25, with six objects, $3, by the inventor, J. H. Ward, 182 Centre-st., New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Brooklyn by L. Althof, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarlane, 347, corner 23d-st. In Brooklyn, by W. B. Swayne, 240 Fulton-st.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Genuine Irish and Scotch Whisky. John McAuliffe, No. 41 and 43 Nassau-st. Has put up 10,000 bottles of Irish and Scotch whisky of that age for which his house is celebrated. He has expressly imported from the London docks first class brands of Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, &c., &c. Connoisseurs are invited to select from the above stock, which defies competition. Branches Nos. 359 Broome-st., 62 Avenue C, and 171 Avenue D.

Central Park—Fancy Skating Scene. Merry Christmas, Happy New-Year, &c. Beautiful Lithographs and Cards, book-leaf size, for Christmas Trees, Parlor Mantles, &c., on New-Year's Day, and for presentation. Five and Ten Cents each, at Bookstores, or No. 107 Fulton-st. Glass Letter Depot.

American Watches for Holiday Presents.—American watches for ladies—American watches for gentlemen—American watches for boys—all of unequaled workmanship and time-keeping qualities. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 182 Broadway, Agents for the Company.

Gas Fixtures. At greatly reduced prices. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 BROADWAY, Connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st.; also, No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Barclay-st. Offers for sale his large stock of GAS FIXTURES, at 20 per cent. below cost, to make room for a new supply of the latest styles, which are constantly arriving. Also, a FINE ASSORTMENT of BRONZE FIGURES, Inkstands, Match Safes, and other ornaments; Kerosene Lamps, &c.

Perego's Under Shirts. Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. Ira Perego & Sons, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

From L. E. B. Winslow, Druggist. Canton, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1862. *Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:* Gentlemen: I have sold Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for the last ten years, to the almost universal satisfaction of those who have purchased it. I have also used it myself for several years past, and my own experience fully accords with that of my customers. It is a valuable medicine, and one which the proprietors do not allow to depreciate in reputation after a demand is created. Yours respectfully, L. E. B. WINSLOW.

Beautiful New Picture. By F. O. C. Darley, N. A. Morning, Noon and Night. A Photograph copy, 24x32 inches, mounted on heavy board. A pleasing group of Baby, a Young Mother and Grandfather. Price $1 50. J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers. For sale at all principal Book and Print stores.

Beware the Northeaster. Browne's Metallic Weather Strips exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors, windows and skylights of every description. For circular and reference to over one thousand of the solid men of New-York and adjoining cities, address Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Seasons. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. P. S. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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J. L. Brown's "Standard" Scales—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. Brown, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

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